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ORIGINAL PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON,

1780,

Mostly Selected from the papers of General Benjamin Lincoln, in the Thomas Addis Emmet Collection, Lenox Library, New York, and now first published.

[FROM THE CITY YEAR BOOK FOR 1897.]

PRESS OF
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
1898.

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THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

1780.

One of the most remarkable as well as significant expressions of public opinion in all parts of the United States since "the late War between the States," has been the growth of patriotic societies, having their genesis in the events of the War of Independence. It is remarkable as following so soon after the colossal struggle between the armed forces of the Union and the Southern Confederacy, and significant of the fact that deep down in the hearts of the people of all sections of our common country is the feeling of reverence and respect for that common ancestry which, by united efforts, sacrifices and sufferings, in the 1775-83 period, laid the foundations of civil liberty and self-government in the Western world.

For the current Year Book a number of interesting papers have been secured, relating to the siege and capture of Charles-Town in 1780. Most of these documents have never before been in print, some being copies from Munsell's "Siege of Charleston," a rare volume, (only 100 copies printed in Albany, N. Y., in 1867) loaned by ex-Mayor Courtenay. The original and now first printed papers, belonged to Genl. Benj. Lincoln, of Rhode Island, who was in command of the American Army in South Carolina in 1780, and remained in his family through a century of time, when they were sold in Boston some years ago and purchased by Thos. Addis Emmet, M. D., of New York, whose chief amusement, in the leisure hours of a long, active and distinguished professional life, had been the collection of Americana.

In 1896, Mr. John S. Kennedy, a merchant of New York, purchased from Dr. Emmet his extensive and splendid library of autographic letters, public documents, rare portraits, battle

scenes, etc., of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, gathered during thirty odd years in the cities of Europe and America, and presented it to the Lenox Library.

The price paid was something less than $200,000.00, and one of the conditions was that the collection should be kept together and known as the "Emmet Collection" in the new building soon to be erected for the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.

In making use of a portion of these rare, costly and most interesting papers, the Lincoln papers being only a small portion of the whole Library, every reader should recall the fact that to Thos. Addis Emmet, M. D., is due the high honor of creating this magnificent historical collection. Acknowledgments are due to the "Directors of the New York Public Library" for permission to photograph and copy such papers as were desired, and also to Mr. Eames, the most obliging Librarian, for his considerate assistance in promoting the necessary work.

To insure accuracy in the transcripts, made from the original manuscripts, this part of the work was intrusted to Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox Library, whose experience and skill may be depended upon for the best results.

With this brief introduction some account of that important event, the capitulation of Charles-Town, in May, 1780, and the circumstances that led to it, will now be given.

The defeat of Sir Peter Parker's fleet by Col. Moultrie's brave garrison on Sullivan's Island, 28th June, 1776, which the historian Bancroft described as "the bright and the morning star, which went before the Declaration of American Independence," gave nearly four years release to Charles-Town from the penalties of war. During that long period, it was the depot for military supplies, and the safe base of operations, for the patriot soldiers throughout the State.

The failure to wrest Savannah from British control in October, 1779, initiated a series of reverses to the American arms in the Southern Department, of which the loss of Charles-

Town was the most disastrous, and so it was that the cause of Independence was kept alive for three years in South Carolina by Marion, Sumter, Pickens and other irrepressible partisan leaders who, as a matter of fact, with their undaunted followers, practically kept up their active resistance without a government, and without pay.

Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the British Army in North America, with headquarters in New York, having positive intelligence that D'Estang's fleet, which had co-operated in the attack on Savannah, had left the coast of Carolina for the West Indies, gathered a large fleet of 140 transports, conveying a large land force, supplied with every material for a siege, and convoyed by a heavy naval armament, under Admiral Arbuthnot, and sailed from New York 24th December, 1779.

The following ships of war accompanied the expedition: Russell and Robuste, each 74 guns; Europe, Defiance and Raisonable, each 64 guns; Renown, 50 guns; Roebuck and Romulus, each 44 guns; and other smaller armed vessels.

Early in February the troop ships entered North Edisto, and the investing army and material were landed on John's Island. Several ships blockading the entrance to Charleston Harbor.

The British Army and its supplies were moved leisurely over the Stono River and Wappoo Cut to the west bank of the Ashley Ferry, and moved down the Peninsular between the Cooper and Ashley Rivers, having crossed the latter river unopposed.

It seems not to have occurred to any one that the east shore of Ashley River was a better line of defence than the line actually occupied, about where Vanderhorst and Charlotte Streets are now located.

Brig.-Gen. Benj Lincoln, of Rhode Island, was at this time in command at Charles Town. A contemporary record says: "His power as a mighty commander was too limited, "and his influence with the Government of the State too "weak, to draw forth even the means it possessed, in time

"for its protection. The representations made to the Gov-"ernment by Gen. Lincoln were not disregarded, but the "Executive found it impracticable to obtain labor for these "interesting objects "

A fair estimate of the forces engaged, puts the British Army at 11,000, with a very full equipment in all departments.

The American forces, including the County Militia, and all the sailors from the vessels in the harbour, did not probably exceed 5,000.

Preparations for the investment of the Town having been completed, the first labors of the siege were begun on the 1st of April, and the first parallel commenced eight hundred yards from the American lines.

Early in March, 49 sail of large ships with provisions from Cork, Ireland, convoyed by the Richmond and Raleigh, each 32 guns, arrived and landed their cargoes into depots prepared for their reception.

On the 7th April, 13 British war vessels, favored by a heavy rainstorm at high water, which mostly obscured them from view, passed the forts without serious injury. Four frigates, a French armed ship, and several smaller vessels formed the naval armament for the harbor defence of the Town when invested. They were under the command of Commodore Whipple, of Rhode Island. After the entrance of the British fleet, these vessels were moved up to the Town, and "two of them were sunk in the mouth of Cooper River to prevent the enemy from entering that channel."

"As considerable time had elapsed since the first appearance of the enemy the defences of the Town on the land side had been made quite effective; and although not in a condition to resist a regular siege, were of very respectable strength."

On the 9th of April the enemy's first parallel, extending across the neck was completed, and guns mounted in Battery.

As the object of this publication is not to give details of the military operations, but rather to publish a selection of

the chief papers relating to the capitulation, some interesting correspondence, which passed between prominent officials of the respective commands, is now presented.

It is worthy of remark, however, that the received opinion in historical circles has been, and now is, that the letters from the British headquarters were prepared by Major John André, who was subsequently concerned with General Benedict Arnold in the treachery proposed for the seizure of West Point by the British, and who was captured and executed as a spy by General Washington's approval of the finding of the Court Martial which tried him.

WHIPPLE TO LINCOLN.

On Board the Frigt. Providence,
Jany. 22d, 1780.

Dear Genl.—I send a number of Prisoners taken in Brigantine Lady Crossby from New York bound to Savannah, for further particulars Col. Laurens will inform you.—

Prisoners Vizt.

Phillip Saward, commandr. of the Brig.
Boyle Aldworth, Ensg. 46th British regt.
Joshua Hamilton, Storekeeper to the New Levies.
Thomas Crone, Passenger.
†John Porter, Passenger.
†William Dodge, Passenger.
†John Monie, Carpenter.
†——Hustons, Seaman.

Charles Winman, do.
Michael Barry, do.
John Wright, boy.
Peter Bush, Negro retained on board.

} retained on board of the Commodore.

†Stephen Williams, Col. Robinsons regt. new levies.
†Jordan Norris, do.
†Ahashuelit Herwilliger, do.
†Thomas Donnison, do.
†Sylvenus Cronk, do.

After congratulations am dear Genl.
your most Obedient
and very humL.
Servt.—
ABRAHAM WHIPPLE.

M. Gl. LINCOLN.

[Endorsed:]
Commodore WHIPPLE.
Jany. 22, 1780.

(NOTE.—This relates to a vessel from Clinton's expedition becoming separated in a storm and captured.)

PATERSON TO HUGER.

March 24th, 1780.

SIR—The unmilitary and irregular manner in which your flag of truce, has presumed to approach His Majestys Army, has put me under the disagreeable necessity, of detaining the persons who bore it, until my duty permits me to release them, and they have very narrowly escaped, the being cut to pieces, by the picketts of the line.

Your request, Sir is unprecedented, and out of every usage and custom of war; Nothing, but the danger or health of a prisoner of war, coud any way authorise such a request; I am indispensably obliged, to refuse it; Had the Humanity of British Arms, not exceeded the justice? You woud have had no prisoners to have looked for.

I. PATERSON,
Brig. Genl.

Brigadr. G. HUGER.

26th.

P. S. two persons, not specified in your letter, have presumed (in violation of all martial law, and custom) without permission, to attend the flag of truce, which persons I am indispensably obliged to retain as prisoners of war.

I. PATERSON,
B. G.

B. G. HUGER.

[No endorsement visible.]

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

CHARLESTOWN, March 27th, 1780.

Council of War held at Charles-Town & consisting of the following members.

Major Genl. Lincoln.

Brigr. General { Moultrie, No.
McIntosh, No.
Hogun, No.

Col. Parker, Yes.	Lt. Cols. Grimke, No.
Col. Malmedy, No.	Lytle, No.
Col. Beekman, No.	Huger, No.
Col. Heth, No.	Mebane, No.
Col. Simons, No.	Hopkins, Yes.
Col. Laumoy, No.	Henderson, No.
Col. Skirving, No.	Smith, No.
Col. Clark, No.	
Col. Garden, No.	
Col. Marqs. de Bretigny, Yes.	
Col. Shepherd, No.	

The General laid before the Council the state of fort Moultrie and requested their opinion whether it was advisable under the present state of that fort & of the town now to evacuate

the fort to which they answered by yeas & nays as marked above.—

Passed in the Negative.

The General then requested the opinion of the Council whether the Garrison ought to be reinforced from this town.

Passed in the Negative.

COUNCILS OF WAR.

General Lincoln having laid before the Council a Letter from Genl. Clinton. this Morning summoning the town to surrender, a general state of our supplies from the Commissary's returns, & such provisions as remained belonging to the Frigates,—a return of the strength of the Garrison from the Dy. Adjt. Genl. and a Letter from Governor Rutledge stating the succours we might expect—He requested the Council would well consider which was the best line of Conduct to be pursued in the present posture of affairs, and give their opinion thereon.

Some time having been spent on that matter, the Council adjourned for an Hour.

The Council having met again in the Hour Work, the following question was proposed.

Whether a further Opposition ought to be made under our present circumstances or Terms of Capitulation proposed?

Which Question was answered by the Officers as marked.—

RUTLEDGE TO LINCOLN.

April 7th, 1780.

Dr: Sir—Reflecting on the insulting manner, in which the Enemy's Gallies have fired, with Impunity, on the town, I was led to consider, & I submit to your better Judgment, whether a Surprise of those Gallies, & of the two Batteries

near Wappoo, might not be attempted, by a Body of resolute Seamen, & tried veteran Troops, with great probability of sucess?—The Troops might be landed, by Boats, in a Creek on Ashley River, about half a Mile to the Northward of the two Gun Battery—The Gallies do not appear to be well man'd, & I believe have no Idea of being boarded—If the Land & Naval forces could cooperate, (on a Signal to be fixed on,) the Enterprise might be more easily effected, &, if the Batteries were taken, the Gallies would be unsupported by them—The Consequences of this Measure, successful, wd. be great—It would much disconcert the Enemy, deprive them of their Communication, by Wappoo-Creek, with Ashley-River, & of their Command of that River, & give us that Command, which, their Gallies, added to our own, & in Conjunction with our Batteries, might perhaps pre serve—

I proposed conversing with you, this Morning, on this Matter, but, seeing you engaged with Colo. Pinckney, wd. not interrupt you—

If you think the Object worthy of Consideration, you may have, from Mr. William Harvey, any Information you desire, respecting the Ground—

I am
Dr: Sir
Yr. most obed: Servt.
J. RUTLEDGE.

Genl. LINCOLN.

[Endorsed by Gen. Lincoln:]
"Genl. Rutledge.
Apl. 7th, 1780."

At a Council of General & Field Officers held in the Garrison of Charles Town, May 8th, 1780.

Present Major General Lincoln.

Moultrie.....Terms.
McIntosh.....Terms.

Brigadiers Genl.	Woodford	Terms.
	Scott	Terms.
	Du Portail	Terms.
	Hogun	Terms.

	Pinckney	Opposition.
	Russel	Terms.
	Gist	Terms.
Colonels.	Clark	Terms.
	L'anmoy	Terms.
	Patten	Terms.
	Neville	Terms.
	Heth	Terms.
	Beekman	Opposition.

	Henderson	Opposition.
	Mebane	Terms.
	Lytle	Terms.
	Laurens	Opposition.
	Harney	Terms.
	Ball	Terms.
Lieut. Colonels.	Wallace	Terms.
	Cambray	Terms.
	Hopkins	Opposition.
	Ternant	Terms.
	Cabell	Terms.
	Neville	Terms.
	Clark	Absent.
	Grimke	Terms.

	Clarkson	Opposition.
	Hogg	Terms.
	Anderson	Opposition.
	De Brahm	Terms.
	Stephenson	Absent.

Majors.	Croghan	Terms.
	Habersham	Terms.
	Nelson	Terms.
	Waggoner	Terms.
	Harleston	Absent.
	Mitchel	Terms.
	Pelham	Terms.
	Lewis	Terms.
	Hacker	Opposition.
Captains of the	Rathburn	Opposition.
Contl. Frigates.	Tucker	Opposition.
	Simpson	Opposition.
	Whipple	Absent.
	Simons	Terms.
	McDonald	Terms.
Colonels of	Skirving	Terms.
Militia.	Garden	Terms.
	Tinning	Terms.
Lieut. Colonels	Smith	Terms.
of Militia.	Huger	Terms.
	Grimball	Terms.
	Moultrie	Terms.
	Baddley	Terms.
Majors of	Postell	Terms.
Militia.	Barnwell	Terms.
	James.	Terms.
	Lyle	Terms.
	Swinton	Terms.
	Harris	Terms.
	Taylor.	Terms.

These transcripts are made from the manuscripts now preserved in the New York Public Library (Lenox Building), and form a part of the collection of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, which was presented to the said Library by John S. Kennedy, Esq., in 1896. The following papers are bound in a folio volume, extra-illustrated by the insertion of appropriate portraits, maps and views, and for which a special title-page was printed, which reads as follows:

"A Letter from Gen. Benjamin Lincoln to Gen. Washington giving an account of the Siege of Charleston, S. C. From Gen. Lincoln's Papers. Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D. New York 1890."

A half-title reads:

"Copy of a Letter from Gen Lincoln to Gen. Washington, giving an account of the Siege of Charleston, with other documents, all of which were from the Lincoln papers."

VICTOR H. PALTSITS,
Lenox Library Building.

LINCOLN TO WASHINGTON.

(PRIVATE COPY.)

HINGHAM, July 17, 1780.

Could a consciousness of having the fullest intentions to serve my Country, and a sincere attempt to have executed such intentions have so availed me as to have discharged ye debt of responsibility to ye Public for my conduct while their servant, and especially to you, my dear Genl. as my commandg Officer, I should have saved you the trouble of this long epistle—But, as it cannot,—I do, with the greatest cheerfulness, give yr. Excy the followg short state of matters wt. regard to Chas. Town, which will, in some measure point you to ye causes of ye loss of that place, and to ye line of conduct pursued by me as Senior Officer, before, and at the time of it's surrender—

Some questions on this Subject will, I think, naturally arise in yr Exc'ys mind—and, in order that I may write more intelligibly, I shall suppose, and endeavor to answer such as follows—

first.—Why the defence of Chas. Town was undertaken—

Though I pretend not to plead an express order of Congress directing ye defence of Chas. Town—yet must observe that the followin[g] Acts of theirs it [*sic*] conveyed an idea to me that it was their intentions that the measure should be adopted, and that it was right in itself—circumstanced as we were.

As early as Jany. 1, 1776, when Congress were informed that an attack was intended upon Chas. Town, they immedly recommended that a vigorous defence should be made.

In ye beginning of ye year 1779, when Congress were informed that ye subjugation of So. Carolina was an object which claimed the enemy's attention—they sent Lt. Col'l Cambray, an Engineer, to So.Carolina for the express purpose of fortifying ye town of Chas. Town (in which business he was employed until it's surrender.)

On ye 10 of Novemr. following, when ye enemy's designs no longer remained a doubt, they, (Congress) ordered three of ye Continl. frigates to Chas. Town, for ye defence of it's harbour—And, on my frequent representations to yem. that succours were necessary for defending ye town, they ordered them accordingly—and at no time intimated to me that my ideas of attempting ye defence of it were improper—

That ye measure was right in itself, circumstanced as we were, will I hope appear, when it is considered that Chas. Town is the only mart in So. Carolina, and ye magazine of the State—That it's natural strength promised a longer delay to ye enemy's operations than any other port in the Country—

In abandoning it we must have given up the Continl. ships of war, and all our stores, while there was yet a prospect of succour—for the harbour had been blocked up by a

superiour naval force, previous to the debarkation of the Troops—The stores could not have been removed by water, and ye Waggons we had, or could have procnred, would have been unequal to ye transportation of our baggage, and our field-artillery—The place, abandoned, would have been garrisoned by an inconsiderable force, while the enemy's army would have operated unchecked by our handful of troops, unable to oppose them in ye field, or impede their progress through the country—and, had our expected succours arrived, we could only have ultimately submitted to ye inconveniences of an evacuation without our stores, when further opposition no longer availed.

Secondly—Why the army, stores, &ca. were not brought off, when it appeared that the post could no longer be maintained—

The expectation that our succours, when arrived, would so cover our right as to render an evacuation practicable, when it should become expedient, had been an argument in leading us to attempt a defence—That we had every reason to expect these succours, is apparent from ye assurances I recd from ye State of So. Carolina that they would call down 2000 of their Militia.

—That the Governor of North Carolina would send on the remainder of the draughts made the last fall, amounting to 1500—that he would order to embody and march, when called for 2000 more (They were called for)—and that he would permit Genl. Rutherford to march with all the Volunteers he could collect—of these I was encouraged to expect 500—Besides, His Excy gave me reason to expect that, as soon as ye Assembly should meet, further aid would be given—This will appear by extracts of his letters to me of ye 16 of Feby last—

"I have been honored with your favors of ye 15th of "Decemr., 3rd, 8th, 24th, 29th, and 31st. ultimo—I certainly "should have done myself ye pleasure of answering them long "before this, if I had not waited in full expectation of ye

"Assembly's meeting, and taking them under consideration—
"My hopes and expectations in that particular have been
"baffled, a sufficient number of members to constitute the Genl.
"Assembly have not appeared, though appointed to meet on
"ye 25th ultimo, and those who have met are now about to
"disperse, and leave the important matters for the next Genl.
"Assembly to take up—

"A Genl. election will take place on the 10 of March, and
"I shall convene the members as soon after as possible—

"In the mean time I have issued orders to assemble 2000
"militia on ye borders of So. Carolina, to ye westward of P.
"D., when they will be ready to march to your assistance, if
"necessary, or be employed in this State as exigencies require."

"I have written to Genl. Rutherford to give you every
"assistance in his power, and not wait further orders from me
"to march himself, if need be, with such Volunteers as can
"suddenly be collected."

"I have in the most earnest, and pointed terms, written to
"the Brigadiers in ye several Districts in ye State to order
"on every man of the late draughts—and I flatter myself the
"present alarming accounts of ye arrival of the British troops
"to the So. ward, will stimulate them and other Officers to an
"immediate discharge of the duties of their respective stations,
"by which means we may hope to get the number voted by
"the State into ye field."

The remainder of Genl. Scott's Brigade was ordered on, which amounted to about 400—and the Virginia State-troops about 500 more—Genl. Hogun's Brigade, The Virginia Line, and Colonel Washington's Horse, amounting, as returned by Congress to me, in the whole to 3000 and odd.—

Thus you see that the whole succours ordered were 9,900 Men of this number we recd into Garrison—

Of So. Carolina Militia	300	
No. Carolina Militia	300	
General Hogun's Brigade	600	
The Virginia Line from ye Army	750	1350
		1950

The greatest part of the remainder we expected would soon arrive—but, in that, we were disappointed—On these Orders and assurances were our hopes of succours founded—

To facilitate their arrival, and to aid in procuring supplies for them, and ye Garrison, His Excellency Governor Rutledge was persuaded to leave the Town about the 12th of April, and take post in ye Country between the Cooper and Santee—That we might derive the best services from these troops, a work was ordered to be thrown up at Caintoy, a strong command'g ground on ye Wando, nine miles from town, which was intended to be a Deposite of our Stores—another was directed, and partly thrown up at ye point of Lempriere's to keep open ye communication wh. ye Town by boats—as no armed Vessels, if they should pass our Obstructions in ye River, could lay between ye Works of the Town, and those on ye point—a post was also ordered at Lenerd's ferry over the Santee, to collect, and secure the boats, necessary, wh. dispatch, to cross our expected succours, and, wh. facility, to effect a retreat, should that become necessary—

On ye 16 of April, I was informed that our Horse (which had been posted near Monk's Corner for the purpose of covering that part of ye Country, and our succours, who were marching in detachmt.) had been surprised, many of them taken, and the remainder dispersed—And that the enemy had fallen down on ye Peninsula between the Cooper and ye Santee, with their Horse, about 250, and about 600 infantry—Previous to this unhappy event, and while we were expecting such ample succours, I leave your Excellency to Judge whether we could have retreated with honor—and, whether,

hereby, the moment of doing it with a probability of success was not lost, or, at least, that it could not then be attempted with propriety—I beg to offer your Excy ye opinion of a Council of Officers on this head—

At a Council of Officers held in Garrison Chas. Town 20th and 21st of April 1780.

Present Major Genl. Lincoln.

Brigadiers Moultrie, McIntosh, Woodford, Scott, and Hogun. Colonels, Lau Moy, Engineer, Beekman, Artilly, and Simons, Commandr. C. T. Militia.

Genl. Lincoln laid before the Council the strength of the Garrison—the state of the provisions—the situation of ye enemy—the information he had recd relative to reinforcements—and the state of the obstructions, which had been thrown into the river, between the Exchange and Shute's folly—He requested the opinion of the Council what measures the interest and safety of ye country calls us to pursue under our present circumstances—They advised, as a retreat would be attended with many distressing inconveniences, if not rendered altogether impracticable from ye under-mentioned causes—Viz—first The Civil Authority were [*sic*] utterly averse to it, and intimated in Councils, if it was attempted, they would counteract ye measure—

Second—It was to be performed, under this apprehension, in face of an enemy much superior to us, across a river three miles broad, in large Ships and vessels, ye moving of which must be regulated by ye wind and tide—

Third—Could these Obstacles be surmounted, and ye troops transported, we must force our way through a very considerable Body of ye enemy, who were in full possession of ye passes, on our route to ye Santee, ye only road by wh. we can retreat—

Fourth. Supposing us arrived at that river, New and dangerous difficulties are again to be encountered from the want of boats to cross it with an Army wasted and worn down by action, fatigue, and famine—and closely pursued, as we

must be by the enemy's Horse and infantry, who from ye delay we must inevitably meet, might be detached enough from the lines to reach us.)

That Offers of capitulation before our affairs become more critical should be made to Genl. Clinton, which would admit of ye army withdrawing, and afford security to ye persons and property of ye inhabitants.

Signed	WM. MOULTRIE.	LAUMOY.
	LAUCHN. McINTOSH.	B. BEEKMAN.
	WM. WOODFORD.	M. SIMONS.
	CHAS. SCOTT.	JAMES HOGUN.

The terms proposed in consequence thereof were rejected—We did not think proper at that time to recede from them, as there was a hope left that succours might arrive, open our communication, and give us an opportunity of retreating—

And as finally we should be in no worse situation, when we had delayed ye enemy as long as possible, which was an object worthy our attention, as it would give ye people in ye neighbouring States an oppy to rouse and embody.

And as delaying ye operations of the enemy soward would afford the Northern States time to fill up their Battalions and be prepared for future service—

About ye 19 of Apl. ye reinforcemt. from N. York arrived, which enabled the enemy to strengthen with that force ye Troops on ye peninsula, and to take post on Haddrell's point, which obliged us to abandon Lempriere's—The better to effect a remove, should an opportunity offer, two twenty gun ships were kept mantled, and all ye other boats and vessels in readiness to move at ye shortest notice—

The propriety of attempting a retreat came again before a Council of Officers on ye 26 of April—

Present with me.

Brigadiers Moultrie, McIntosh, Woodford, Scott, Duportail, Hogun—Colonel Simons, and Capt. Whipple.

I proposed to ye Council "whether, in their opinion the

evacuation of the Garrison was an expedient and practicable measure.

"The Council were unanimously of opinion that it was not expedient as being impracticable"—This was signed by ye Gentn. above named—

No oppy, more favorable, offered before ye Capitulation—for Lord Cornwallis posted himself (after garrisoning Haddrell's and Lempriere's) in St. John's parish—his right towards ye Cooper, and his left towards ye Wando—His force from ye best information I could obtain exceeded two thousand men, besides the Light-Horse—

Under these circumstances and the high assurances made me that I should be succoured, and reinforced, no person, will, I am persuaded, (as I said before) suppose that the Town could, wh. propriety, have been abandoned previous to ye 16 of April, when I recd information that our Horse had been routed, and that ye enemy had taken post between ye Santee and the Cooper—and subsequent to that period, many were the difficulties which intervened, and would have attended an attempt to retreat—The enemy's approaches had been brought within three hundred yards of our lines—The troops must have embarked, and have crossed the Cooper, in full view of ye enemy, on board large Ships and Vessels, regulated altogether by the Wind and Tide.—They must have landed at Lempriere's point, or up the Wando—from either of which places they had forty miles *only* to march, before they reached ye Santee, a large navigable river, between which and ye place of debarkation, lay the enemy—in whose power it was to break down ye bridges, and encumber ye roads, and to destroy ye boats at the ferries, which would have effectually prevented our crossing ye river, and delayed us until ye enemy, from the lines, had reached the Santee, which they would have been able to do nearly as soon as we could, by following us in their boats, and landing at Scott's ferry—or, had they marched by land, and crossed the Cooper above, (the means of which were in their power) they would have

had but fourteen miles farther to march than we should—had we been so fortunate as to find boats, where we wished them—viz, Lynche's and Lenerd's ferries—but should we have been reduced, from the want of boats, to follow the river farther up, we must have marched across ye enemy's line—Besides these obstacles, almost insuperable in themselves, we had a movement to effect, which required ye utmost secresy [*sic*], in opposition to ye opinion and wishes of the Civil authority—

Thirdly. Whether the necessary supplies of provisions were in time ordered, and why the defence of the Town was undertaken with so small a quantity in it—

In the latter end of July last, at the close of ye campaign, I made an estimate of the supplies, which would probably be wanted for the next, estimating our force at six thousand men, and gave orders to the several departments accordingly.

As from the warmth of the southern Climate, it has been found difficult to cure and preserve salted provisions—and as article of salt was not at all times to be obtained, in sufficient quantities, our dependence for meat has generally been on fresh beef, with which, the greatest part of the year, the country abounds;—which, while the Country was open to us, could always be procured, and, by which, the Army was with more ease supplied—

I was induced to order, in the first place, two thousand barrels of beef, and the same quantity of pork, only, to be put up—but, on the failure of ye expedition against Savannah, the Commissary received orders to increase the quantity to five thousand barrels of each—The Country did not afford us flour—but rice in plenty—

As my papers, containing my orders on this head, are not here, I beg to recite an extract of a letter from Mr. Rutledge, the Commy of Purchases, being in point—

"The latter end of July, when you did me the honor of "appointing me to the Office of purchasing Commissary, you "sent me an indent of such provisions as would be necessary

"for the ensuing Campaign--Among other articles two thousand "barrels of beef, and as many of pork—After the repulse at "Savannah, in consequence of a letter you wrote to the Gov- "ernor, I was desired to provide in addition to your order "three thousand barrels of beef, and the same number of "pork"—

While our right flank was kept open, and our communication with the country preserved, ample supplies of provisions could be daily thrown into the Garrisons—That our communication would be maintained, we had the highest expectations—and from this we were induced to attemt [*sic*] a defence of the Town, so that, when it was found there was in Garrison a sufficiency of provisions to supply the Troops, while they could maintain the post against ye regular approaches of the besieging army, an evacuation, founded on ye shortness of our supplies, could not have been justified—

Fourthly—Whether the state of the Department was from time to time represented to Congress, and the necessary succours called for.

To evidence that every attention was paid to this matter, would be easy for me, if I could lay before Your Excellency all my letters to Congress, the States of So. and No. Carolina—but to examine them *now* would engross too much of your time—I therefore shall transcribe one of them only—and that to the Committee of Congress, and remind you of the many, the receipts of which, have been acknowledged by His Excellency Governor Caswell, and the measures he pursued in consequence of them; and that Colonel John Laurens, and Major Clarkson waited on Congress at my request, and stated to them, viva voce, our weak and defenceless state, and solicited the necessary aid—

Charlestown, So. Carolina, Oct. 27, 1779.

To the honble Committee of Correspondence:

Gentlemen—I did myself the honor to address you on the 22d by Major Clarkson—I gladly embrace this opportunity by Colo' Laurens, who is kind enough to repair to Philadelphia

and to Genl. Washingtons Hd Qrs to represent the particular and distressed situation of these southern States, to solicit further reinforcements and to aid in forwarding such as shall be ordered—That a respectable body of disciplined troops are necessary here and probably will be more so is to [*sic*] evident to be questioned if we mean to secure these States. When we consider the advantages that would result to Britain on her possessing them and the disadvantages to the United States, her policy must to her the necessity and importance of subjugating them; for hereby she will secure their trade in general; a supply of lumber and provisions for the West India Islands for the want of which they now labour many embaras[s]ments; hereby she will secure to herself many valuable harbours on the shores of the Continent contiguous to her Islands where she can secure her fleets sent for the protection of her own trade and for the annoyance of her enemies—hereby she will secure a great acquisition of territory and strength for the disaffected will readily engage in her cause, the Indians will be spirited easily supplied and without difficulty retained in her service—They will open to themselves a communication through the lakes with Canada and by the numerous tribes of savages in our inland frontiers, keep them constantly in war, destroy their growth, happiness and prosperity, if not depopulate them—In the same proportion as they acquire strength we debilitated. Besides, if the southern States are lost we have not only their proportion of the common debt thrown upon the other States who are now groaning under the idea of the weight of their own burthens but it will give a fatal wound to our paper currency and probably add more to the depreciation of it than any that has already happened; for the expectation that in some future day it will be redeemed stamps it with value, as this is lessened the value of it must decrease. If the enemy are permitted to enjoy the extremes of the United States from which they can with ease enlarge their own limits and circumscribe ours we shall soon be in the most unhappy situation;—encircled by

land and cooped by sea—What more would they have to do than to keep garrisons in the middle States, ruin *their* trade and open a generous one southward and eastward. Besides the advantages which would accrue to the enemy by enjoying these States which are I think sufficient inducement to attempt a subjugation of them—They will also be encouraged to the measure by considering what little expence and hazard they would obtain them with. Their rear is covered by their friends—their right by their marine and their left by the disaffected and the Indians. Indeed if this town was in their possession from the natural strength of it—They commanding at sea all the forces they could bring against it would be ineffectual to regain it. There are some among the many reasons which induce me to believe that the enemy will reinforce their troops already in this quarter and attempt to extend and secure their conquests; and that it is of the first importance to the safety and well being of the United States, effectual to counteract their designs. Such are the arguments which remind us of our interest—There are others which more immediately affect our feelings. When shall we find an asylum for those who have hitherto lived in affluence and plenty and who by their exertions in the cause of their country are become peculiarly obnoxious to the common foe? Shall we leave them to the cruel alternative only of suffering the ignominious insults of an unfeeling enemy and wearing at least those chains which they have at so much hazard sought to shun or foregoing their former happiness and reduced to a situation little short of beggary and want force them to seek shelter in some neighbouring State. Honor and Humanity both forbid it.

The necessity of sending troops will further appear when it is considered that the enemy have in this quarter about 3000 men, that they expect a large addition to that number, that the whole of our forces of Continental troops now in this State is short of one thousand men—That 150 men may be expected from No. Carolina and about 800 from Virginia by General

Scott,—the whole less than 2000. What militia No. Carolina will send is yet uncertain. Most of them which can be drawn out in this State will be needed for the back parts of the Country to restrain the unfriendly and the savages—To convince the people here that Congress have their safety at heart, and will support them and to discourage every idea that they are to make terms for themselves is of the utmost importance. I can not help felicitating myself in the belief that troops may be spared from the northward as the campaign must be near over and as the return of Genl. Sullivan may be shortly expected and that they will be sent especially as the objection to it formerly made of a long march &c are now obviated; for part of Count d'Estaings fleet being in Chesapeak Bay which with our frigates will be a sufficient cover to their passage by water and will give us speedy and certain reinforcements. If the troops come by water I have to request that the board of war may be directed to send on with them the articles mentioned in the enclosed list. A duplicate I have sent to them from the West Indies. Some of the Vessels were taken and others came to a bad market; for a more minute State of matters in this department and for a fuller representation of the miseries that await us without prompt reinforcements I beg leave to refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Laurens from whose knowledge in war and critical observation you may expect the most perfect intelligence.

I have the honor to be &c,

B. LINCOLN.

5th. Whether the marine arrangement was such as best to answer the purposes intended by Congress in sending the frigates to Charlestown.

It was the general if not the universal opinion that armed ships lying before the bar of Charlestown would effectually secure its pass and it was some time after the arrival of the ships before I had even an intimation that to occupy a station near the bar would be attended with hazard.

On a suggestion of this kind I wrote the following letter to Commodore Whipple:

Hd. Quarters Charlestown,
Janry. 30, 1780.

Dear Sir—By your instructions you will observe that you were sent with frigates under your command as a protection to this part of the United States and I have no doubt of your zeal and that of your officers in the Common Cause or of your utmost exertions for the defence of this State.—Your duty will be if possible to prevent the enemy from entering the harbour if that should be impracticable, you will in the next place oppose them at Fort Moultrie. I have lately been informed that with an easterly wind and flood tide it will be impossible for a ship to lye with her broad side to the enterance of the bar. To ascertain this matter is of importance; you will therefore as early [as] possible have the internal part of the bar and the adjacent shoals sounded and buoyed by some of your officers and the best pitch you can obtain. After that you will please in company with the Captains of the several ships to reconnoitre the enterance of this harbour and see whether there is a possibility of the ships lying in such a manner as to command the passage and leave their station if it should become necessary.

When you and your Captains have enquired and considered the matter you will be so good as to report your opinions.

I am &c,

B. LINCOLN.

Comre WHIPPLE.

I[n] answer to the above the Commodore gave me the following letter directed to him:

Sir

Having considered General Lincolns requisition to you of the 30th Ult whether there is a possibility of the shipping lying in such manner as to command the passage at the bar of

Charlestown harbour and leave their station if it should become necessary; after having sounded and buoyed the enterance and made such observations as appeared to us necessary do declare upon due deliberation that it is in our opinion impracticable; our reasons are that when an easterly wind is blowing and the flood making in (such an opportunity as the enemy must embrace for this purpose) there will be so great a swell in five fathom hole as to render it impossible for a ship to ride moored athwart which will afford the enemies ships under full sail the advantage of passing us. Should they effect that, the continental ships cannot possibly get up to fort Moultrie as soon as the enemies.

We are &e,

signed by Cap. HACKER
and a number of other officers.

Commodore WHIPPLE.

Notwithstanding this representation I was so fully convinced of the necessity and importance of the ships covering the bar and having no information that there was not a sufficiency of water at all times to float them—I wrote the following letters and orders to the Commodore:

Charlestown, Febry. 13, 1780.

Dear Sir

I have attentively read the letter from Captain Hacker and others to you on the subject of anchoring the ships before the bar at the enterance of this harbour. I am much obliged to you and the gentlemen for your attention to my request—I am fully convinced that at some particular times it may be difficulty [*sic*] if not impossible to lie with the Broad Side of the ships to the Channel and that there will be a risque of losing the ships should they take their station in and near five fathom hole, yet I am fully convinced that the probable [*sic*] they will render them should they attempt to come over the bar and the evils consequent on their getting into this harbour

and that the attempt ought to be made and that the measure can be thereby justified—for the safety of this town lies in reducing the enemies attempts on it to a land attack—If the mouth of the harbour is left uncovered by the ships they can in the first place bring in their frigates and cover their heavier ships while they lighten and get them over the bar—This may be at a time when it may be impossible if our ships are within fort Moultrie to get down to annoy them.

If Sir the ships should take post to act in conjunction with fort Moultrie which would greatly support it and while that remained in our possession the enemy might be checked in their progress to town. But if the enemy should by work on Haddrels point reduce that that [*sic*] fort you must immediately leave your station before it and should you be followed by the ships which may be got over the bar you must be driven into the rivers and the front of the town left uncovered. From these considerations I am induced to request that you as soon as possible station, the Providence, Boston, Bricole and Truite with such gallies as in your opinion may be serviceable *near* the bar so as best to command the entrance of it. I wish to have the pleasure of seeing you this morning.

I am &c,

Commodore WHIPPLE. B. LINCOLN.

The weather prevented the ships from falling down immediately and on an examination the Commodore found and reported to me that there was not a sufficient depth of water to lye so near the bar as to command the enterance of it. This was so new an idea and if true the ships would be rendered of so much less use than was expected that I called upon the sea officers with the pilots to make the critical examination into the matter & report.

Head Quarters, Charlestown, Feb. 26, 1780.

Sir

I find by some observations I made yesterday difficulties with respect to the frigates under your command anchoring near

the bar which from the representations made to me I did not expect. As the design of your being sent to this department was if possible to cover the bar of the harbour a measure highly necessary therefore an attempt to do it should be made but on the fullest evidence of its impracticability.

I have therefore to request that you will as soon as may be report to me the depth of water in the channel from the bar to what is called five fathom hole and what distance that is from the bar.—Whether in that distance there is any place where your ships can anchor in a suitable depth of water—If any place how far from the bar—Whether there you can cover it and whether at this station You can be annoyed by batteries from the shore—Whether a battery can be thrown up by us so as to cover the ships so cover that as to secure a retreat of the garrison if it should become necessary to bring off the garrison.

If you cannot anchor so as to cover the bar you will please to give me your opinion where you will lie so as to secure this town from an attack by sea and best answer the purposes of your being sent here and the views of Congress and the reasons for such an opinion—In this matter you will please to consult the Captains of the several ships and the pilots of this harbour. You will keep your present station or one near thereto untill you report unless an opportunity shall offer to act offensively against the enemy or your own safety should make it necessary for you to remove—In either case you will judge.

I am &c,

B. LINCOLN.

Commodore WHIPPLE.

I thought the anchoring the ships near the bar so as to cover it of such importance that although I could not doubt but from the officers and pilots I should have a just and impartial and just representation yet I did not content myself without spending two days in a boat on this business—

When it was found impracticable for the ships to anchor as

was first expected & that they could not lye in five fathom hole beyond reach of batteries from the shore It was determined that they ought to take such station as to act in conjunction with fort Moultrie as will appear by the following report, the truth of which was verified by my own observation—

Port of Charlestown, Febry. 27, 1780.

Hond Sir:

Yours of yesterday we have received and after having considered and attended to the several requisitions therein contained beg leave to return the following answer—At low water there is eleven feet from the bar to five fathom hole—five fathom hole is three miles from the bar where you will have three fathoms at low water—They cannot be anchored untill they are at that distance from the bar—In the place where the ships can be anchored the bar cannot be covered or annoyed.

Off the north breaker head where the ships can be anchored to moor them that they may swing in safety they will lay within one mile and an half of the bar.

If any batteries are thrown up to act in conjunction with the ships and the enemies force should be so much superior as to cause a retreat to be necessary it will be impossible for us to cover or take them off.

Our opinion is that the ships can do more effectual service for the defence & security of the town to act in conjunction with fort Moultrie which we think will best answer the purposes of the ships being sent here and consequently if so the views of Congress—

Our reasons are that the channel is so narrow between the fort and the middle ground that they may be moved so as to rake the channel and prevent the enemys troops being landed to annoy the fort.

The enemy we apprehend may be prevented from sounding and buoying the bar by the brig Genl. Lincoln, Notre Dame

and other small vessels that may occasionally [be] employed for that purpose.

We are &c,

Signed by FOUR CAPTAINS & FIVE PILOTS.
General LINCOLN.

In consequence of the above report the ships were removed to act in conjunction with fort Moultrie and an attempt was made to obstruct the channel in front thereof but from the depth of water the width of the channel and the rapidity of the tide the attempt proved abortive.

On the enemys getting over the bar a force far superior to what was expected and with which our ships could by no means cope and from a consideration that if the enemy should pass the fort and our ships with a leading wind and flood tide and an anchor to the leeward of them it would have been impossible for them to have got out of reach of the enemies guns or to be protected by the fort we were obliged to abandon the former idea of acting in conjunction with fort Moultrie and to adopt a new one. After I received an answer to the following questions which were proposed to the Captains Whipple, Rathburn, Hakker, Tucker, Simpson, Lockwood and Pyne. 1st, Whether in their opinion the obstructions which are now attempted to be laid across the channel in front of Fort Moultrie if effected, will be sufficient will be sufficient[1] to check the progress of the enemys ships now in this harbour if they should attempt to pass them under the advantages of a leading wind and flood tide. 2d, If the enemy should pass the fort and the American Ships under the circumstances aforesaid and should anchor to the leeward of them whether the fort could act in conjunction with and support our ships. If they cannot whether they can change their station so as to escape the enemys fire. 3d, Whether they think from the present situation and force of the enemy and the state of Charlestown our ships can take a

[1] So repeated in original ms.

station in which they can probably render more essential services than in their present and where.

Answer to the first question.

We are fully of opinion that the present or even any obstructions we can throw in the way of the enemy will be insufficient to check such heavy ships as the enemy now have in the harbour.

A to the 2d Q Should the enemy pass us they can anchor to leeward of us and we cannot be protected by fort Moultrie or shall we be able to run our ships out of the way.

A to the 3 Q That we are also of opinion that we ought to leave our present situation.

We beg leave to observe that when we recommend [*sic*] this as a suitable Station it was at a time when the enemies force off the bar did not exceed half what they now have in the harbour and when we had every assurance that a ship larger than 50 guns could not be got over the bar.

Signed by CAPTAIN WHIPPLE,
and all the others before mentioned.

Hereon I was induced to order the ships up to town dismantle the heaviest of them, strengthen our batteries with their guns and man the forts with their seamen; and we attempted to encumber the channel between the town and Shutes Folly as before mentioned.

I have been thus particular under this head because the public supposed that the ships could be so stationed as to command the bar and from this consideration I supposed Congress were induced to send them to South Carolina—

6th, Whether the necessary exertions were made to compleat the works and fortifications of the town.

The State of So. Carolina was early and repeatedly called upon to bring in their blacks and to finish their works for little progress therein could be expected from our troops whose number were too inconsiderable to promise much—They were however the greatest part of their time on duty. To show

how far I interested myself in this business I beg leave to insert the depositions of Mr. Cannon and Mr. Gamble on this head. I should have omitted them in this letter could I have been sure that in any other way I should have had an opportunity of laying them before you; but of this I cannot be certain you will therefore I trust excuse it.

June 28, 1780, Philadelphia.

The declaration of James Cannon:

I resided in Charlestown from ye 5 day of Janry. 1778 to the 9th of April 1780. On the evening of the last mentioned day left it with General Lincolns dispatches; and having the honor of being connected with some of the first men in office in the State of So. Carolina and frequently in the Genls family while his quarter[s] were in Charlestown.

I declare

That I had frequent opportunities of Knowing the sentiments of the best informed or the General's conduct, while commanding in the southern department, and that I uniformly found the ideas of his merit and abilities to rise in proportion to the degree of information—That I have been witness to his pressing with much earnestness the certainty of an intended invasion, and the necessity of strenuous and timely exertions to provide against it.

That he lost no time in fortifying Charlestown as well as the means put into his power and the skill of the engineer would accomplish it.

That he took every step, which prudence, ability and Zeal for the safety of the Town could inspire, to call forth the utmost exertions of the State at Large, and town in perticular to put it into the best state of defence—Ever turning out himself, not only to assist on the works, but to set an example of emulation that none might think it beneath him to give his Assistance, but that all ought to turn out, when they saw their Commander in Chief submit to the common duties of fatigue men to push on the Works—And that this was not

only the exertions of one hour to excite emulation, but his constant practice going out with the foremost in the morning, and returning with the last in the Evening, untill the near approach of the enemy call'd for him to other duties—That I have been constantly, and at all times in the day, round the works from the time of the enemies landing on James Island, and don't recollect, Ever to have been for an hour at any one part of them, without seeing the General ride round for the purpose of viewing them, and by his presence inspiring the fatigue men with ardor and industry. And that it is my oppinion, that no man could have applied himself with more diligence & activity to put the place into the best possible state of defence, nor would it have been easy for any man to have done as much, and extreamly difficult to have done more with the same means—

JAMES CANNON.

Philadelphia ss Before me Plunket Tileston* [*sic*] one of the Justices &c personally came Mr. James Cannon and made Oath and did depose that the Contents of the foregoing declaration is just & true—

Sworn the 30th day of June, 1780.

PLUNKET TILESTON [*sic*].

Philadelphia, 30th June, 1780.

Being from 15th of February to the 17th of April, 1780, when I became unfit for service by a contusion from a cannon that imployed as a manager on the publick Works in Charlestown, and I had the constant oppertunity of marking General Lincolns attention to the construction of every work necessary for the defence of the place. By his perticular order and direction, I fortifyed from the French Battery on Gibbs Wharf to the Sugar house battery on Savages Green, on the Ashley River side of the Town, cutting a wet ditch 12

*The name is correctly as follows; Plunket Fleeson, and is so in the original deposition, and in a *copy* of the Lincoln letter. But Lincoln has misread it. V. H. P.

feet Wide with a regular Glacis, and a range of oblique pickets in front of the Old line. I also by his Orders cut the Marsh from Fergusons beach to within about two hundred yards of Cummins Point Battery, rendering it impassable for boats at High Water and to the infantry when dry by a drain & Bank. Next at his command I stopped a creek 7 feet deep in front of our lines on the left, the whole compleated under his sole inspection.—I was concerned in every Work erected or repaired to the 17th of April in which time the General was always one of the first at and last from the works, giving directions to the overseers and encouraging the labourers, and in my opinion no man could have been more diligent in fortifying, more vigilant, more cautious or have behaved with more bravary in the defence of Charlestown then General Lincoln—

ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

Philadelphia, ss.

Before me Plunket Tileston one of the Justices &c came Archibald Gamble and made Oath that the contents of the within declaration is just and true. Sworn the 30th day of June 1780.

PLUNKET TILESTON.

7th. Whether the defence of Charlestown was conducted with that military Spirit & determination which justice to their Country & themselves demanded of its Garrison—this is a question delicate and important.

Charlestown is situate on a pennensula formed by the conflux of the Cooper & the Ashley—having field works in its rear the front & flanks cover'd by lines batteries & Marshes—The whole extent little short of four Miles—

The enemy landed the 12th of Feby in force on the south part of John Island between twenty & thirty Miles from Charlestown with the Ashley & the Stono intervening, As I wish to waste as little of your Excellencys time as possable, I shall say nothing of their movements from the time of their de-

liberation until they crossed the Ashley on the 29th of March, excepting that previous thereto they had employed themselves in erecting works on James Island, to cover their ships; some on the main near Wappoe as a security to their grand deposite of stores establish'd here, the stores having been transported from their ships in Stono river—

They crossed the Ashley about two miles above the ferry, twelve miles from the Town, with their grenadiers, light troops, and two battalions of Infantry—On the 30th they appear'd before our lines and encamped about three thousand yards in front of them—We had to lament that the state of our garrison would not admit of a sufficient force being detached to annoy them in crossing the river which they could do at different places for our whole number at this time in garrison amounted to 2225 only, besides the sailors in the batteries.

The 30th & 31st the enemy were employed in transporting their stores from the West to the East side of Ashley, about two miles above our lines, in the morning of the first of April we observed that they had broken ground in several places about 1100 yards in our *front;* their next work appeared, the morning *fol*lowing on our left about nine hundred *ya*rds distance,[1] the night after they opened a third work, about six hundred yards from our right. From the third to the 10th the enemy were employed in finishing their first parrallel, their batteries thereon & mantleing them, before which we had received only a few random shots from their Gallies in the mouth of Wappoo, and from their battery near thereto—In the evening of this day we received the following summons:

"Sir Henry Clinton K B General and Commandr in chief of his Majestys forces in the Colonies lyin g on the Atlantic from nova Scotia &c &c &c and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot not (evidently intended for "now." V. H. P.) [*sic*] commander in chief of his Majestys ships in North America &c &c &c regreting the effusion of blood and distresses which must now

[1] The letters in *italics* indicate portions of the original manuscript which have been torn and lost, and which are supplied in a later hand-writing. V. H. P.

commence, deem it conformant to humanity to warn the town and Garrison of Charlestown of the havock and desolation with which they are threatened from the formidable force surrounding them by land and Sea.

An alternative is offer'd at this hour of saving their lives and property contain'd in the town or of abiding by the fatal consequences of a cannonade & storm.

Should the place in a fallacious security, or its commander in a wanton indifference to the fate of its Inhabitants delay a surrender, or should the public stores or shipping be destroyed, the resentment of an exasperated soldiery may intervene but the same mild and compassionate offer can never be renewed. The respective Commanders, who *hereby* summon the Town do not apprehed so rash a *part as* farther resistance will be taken; but rather, *that the* gates will be opened and themselves received wi*th a degree* of Confidence which will forebode further reconcil*iation.*

Head Quarters Charlestown Apr*il 10th-1780.*

Gentlemen

I have received your summons of this date—Sixty days have passed since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which time has been afforded to abandon it—but duty and inclination point to the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellencies humble servant

B. LINCOLN.

The answer was such, as I hope will at all time meet your Excellencies approbation—we were left at that time without an alternative;—an unconditional surrender was demanded—Firing on our side was immediately commenced to retard and annoy the Enemy in their approaches as much as possible and

(See foot note on page 375.)

so continued until the 13th when they opened their batteries and a constant fire was kept up by both parties until the 20th: at which time their second parallel within three hundred yards of our lines were compleated when terms as have been before mentioned were proposed but being rejected hostilities again commenced on the 21 and continued with redoubled fury—on the twenty third the Enemy commenced their third parallel from eighty to one hundred and fifty yard's from our lines, from this to the eighth of May they were employed in compleating it erecting three *batter*ies thereon and draining the ditch opp*osite* our right—In the morning of the 8th *I re*ceived the following letter from Genl. Clinton:

*Cir*cumstanced as I now am with respect to the place invested humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the terms I determined should never again be proffered.

The fall of fort Sullivan—The destruction on the 6th Inst of what remained of your Cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches against the town have brought us mark this as the term of your hopes of Succour (could you have framed any) and an hour beyond which resistance is temerity.

By this last summons therefore I throw to your charge whatever vindictive severity exasperated soldiers may inflict on the unhappy people, whom you devote by persevering in a fruitless defence.

I shall expect your answer untill 8 oClock when hostilities will again commence again[1] unless the town shall be surrendered.

Signed H. CLINTON.

This I laid before a Council of Genl and field officers and the Captains of the Continental ships. It was the voice of the Continental (erased in the original. V. H. P)Council that terms of capitulation ought to be proposed—Terms were accordingly were [*sic*] sent out but as many of them were

(See foot note on page 375.)

[1] ("Again" given twice as here transcribed. V. H. P).

rejected other*s* so mutilated and a qualification of the*m* utterly denied us hostilities again commen*ced* in the evening of the 9th with a more *in*cessant and heavy fire than ever which continued untill the 11 when having pre*vious* thereto received an address from the principal inhabitants of the town and a number of the Country Militia signifying yt the terms acceded to by Genl Clinton as they related to them were satisfactory and desired that I would propose my acceptance of them and a request from the Lieutenant and Council that the negotiations might be renewed—the militia of the town having thrown down their arms—our provisions saving a little a [*sic*] rice being exhausted—The troops on the lines being worn down with fatigue having for a number of days been obliged to lay upon the blanket—Our harbour closely blocked up—compleatly invested by land by nine thousand men at least the flower of the British Army in America besides the large force which at all times they could draw from their marine and aided by a great number of blacks in all their laborious employment—The garrison at this time exclusive of the sailors but little exceeding 2500 men part of whom had thrown down their arms.

The Citizens in general discontented the Enemy being within twenty yards of our Lines and preparing to make a general assault by sea & land—Many of our cannon dismounted and others silenced from the want of shot, a retreat being judged impracticable and every hope of timely succour cut off we were induced to offer & excede [*sic*] *to* the terms executed *on the 12th, a copy of them*, the several Letters and *propositions that passed* between Sir Hy: Clinton and myself *from the* 10 of April to the 12 of May I do myself *the* honor to inclose.—

Thus Sir in as concise a manner as possible and perhaps too much so in justice to myself I have given to your Excellency a state of matters, relative to the defence and loss of Charlestown and the measures pursued by me for its safety.—

Think it not my Dear General the language of adulation

(See foot note on page 375).

when I assure you, that your approbation of my military conduct will afford me the highest satisfaction—an[d] prove my justification in Eyes of the World—

I have the honor to be My Dr General
with the highest regard and esteem
your most obedient servant

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency
General
WASHINGTON.

[Endorsed on the verso of last leaf as follows:]

"Account of
Seige & Surrender
of Charlestown."

COPIES OF LETTERS AND ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION APRIL 10-MAY 11, 1780.

No. 1.

Summons to Major General Lincoln, 10th April 1780, with his answer of the same date.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Colonies, lying on the Atlantic from Nova Scotia &c, &c, &c, and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships in North America, &c, &c, &c, regretting the Effusion of Blood and the Distresses which must now commence, deem it consonant to Humanity to warn the Town and Garrison of Charlestown of the Havoc and Desolation with which they are threatened from the formidable Force surrounding them by Sea and Land.

An Alternative is offered at this Hour to the Inhabitants of saving their Lives and Property (contained in the Town) or of abiding by the fatal Consequences of a Cannonade and Storm.

Should the Place in a fallacious Security, or its Commander

in a wanton Indifference to the Fate of its Inhabitants, delay the Surrender; or should public Stores or Shipping be destroyed, the Resentment of an exasperated Soldiery may intervene, but the same mild and compassionate Offer can never be renewed.

The respective Commanders who hereby summons the Town, do not apprehend so rash a Part (Step) as further resistance will be taken; but rather that the Gates will be opened and themselves received with a Degree of Confidence which will forebode farther Reconciliation.

H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT.

April 10, 1780. Camp before Charlestown.

To the Officers commanding Charlestown.

No. II.

Head-Quarters, (Lines of) Charlestown, April 10, 1780.

Gentlemen: I have received your Summons of this Date.... Sixty days have passed since it was (has been) known that your Intentions against this Town were hostile, in which Time has been afforded to abandon it;.....but Duty and Inclination point to the Propriety of supporting it to the last Extremity.

I have the Honour to be (Gentlemen)
Your Excelleney's humble Servant
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

(General Clinton
Admiral Arbuthnot.)

Major General Lincoln to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Proposing Articles of Capitulation, with Sir Henry Clinton's Answer, and the Articles of Capitulation.

No. III.

Charles-Town, April 21, 1780.

Sir: I am willing to enter into the consideration of Terms of Capitulation,.....if such can be obtained as are honorable for the Army, and safe for the Inhabitants. I have to propose a

Cessation of Hostilities for six Hours, for the Purpose of digesting such Articles.

I have the Honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. IV.

Camp before Charlestown,
April 21, 1780.

Sir: Admiral Arbuthnot, who commands the Fleet, should have been addressed jointly with me upon this Occasion.

As I wish to communicate with him, and as I give my Consent to a Cessation of Hostilities for six Hours, I desire an Aide-de-Camp may pass to the Ships with a Letter, and my Request that the Battery on James Island may desist firing.

I have the Honour to be &c,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General LINCOLN.

No. V.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major General Lincoln.

Art. I. That all acts of Hostility and Works shall cease between the Naval and Land Forces of Great Britain and America, in this State, until the Articles of Capitulation shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. That the Town, Forts and Fortifications belonging to them, shall be surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces such as they now stand.

Art. III. That the several Troops garrisoning the Town and Forts, including the French and American Sailors, the French Invalids, the North Carolina and South Carolina Militia, and such of the Charles Town Militia as may choose to Leave this Place, shall have thirty-six Hours to withdraw to Lampriere's after the Capitulation has been accepted and signed on both sides;....and that those Troops shall retire with the

usual Honours of War, and carry off during that Time their Arms, Field Artillery, Ammunition, Baggage, and such of their Stores as they may be able to transport.

Art. IV. That after the Expiration of the thirty six Hours mentioned in the preceding Article, the British Troops before the Town shall take possession of it, and those now at Wappetaw shall proceed to Fort Moultrie.

Art. V. That the American Army thus collected at Lampriere's, shall have ten Days from the expiration of the thirty-six Hours before-mentioned, to march wherever General Lincoln may think proper to the Eastward of Cooper River, without any Movement being made by the British Troops or part of them, out of the Town or Fort Moultrie.

Art. VI. That the Sick and Wounded of the American and French Hospitals, with their Medicines, Stores, the Surgeons and Directors-General, shall remain in the Town, and be supplied with the Necessaries requisite until Provision can be made for their Removal, which will be as speedily as possible.

Art. VII. That no Soldier shall be encouraged to desert, or permitted to enlist on either side.

Art. VIII. That the French Consul, his House, Papers, and other moveable Property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper Time granted him for retirement to any Place that may afterwards be agreed upon, between him and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

Art. IX. The Continental Ships of War, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and RANGER, now in this Harbour, with the French Ship of War, the ADVENTURE, shall have Liberty to proceed to Sea, with the necessary Stores on board, and go unmolested, the three former to Philadelphia and the Latter to Cape Francois, with the French Invalids mentioned in Article III.

Art. X. The Citizens shall be protected in their persons and Properties.

Art. XI. That twelve Months be allowed such as do not chuse to continue under the British Government, to dispose of

their Effects, real and personal in the State without any Molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they chuse, as well as themselves and Families, and that during that Time, they or any of them, may have it at their Option to reside occasionally in Town or Country.

Art. XII. That the same Protection to their Persons and Properties and the same Time for the Removal of their Effects, be given to the Subjects of France and Spain, residing amongst us, as are required for the Citizens in the preceding Articles.

Dated at Charlestown, April 21, 1780.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. VI.

Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot to Major General Lincoln.

Camp before Charlestown,
April 21, 1780, eight O'clock at Night.

Sir: We have in Answer to your third Article (for we cannot proceed further) to refer you to our former Offer, as Terms which although you cannot claim, we yet consent to grant.

These, however, must be accepted immediately, and responsible Hostages of the Rank of Field Officers must be sent as Securities that the Customs of War on these Occasions be strictly adhered to, that no person of the Garrison or Inhabitant be permitted to go out, Nothing be removed or destroyed, and no Ship or Vessel pass from the Town.

All dependent Posts are to be included in the Surrender, and the Hostages to be answerable for these as for the Town.

Your Answer is expected at ten O'clock, at which Time Hostilities will commence again, unless our Offers are closed with.

(Signed) H CLINTON.
Major-General LINCOLN. M. ARBUTHNOT.

No. VII.

Camp before Charlestown,
May 8, 1780.

Sir: Circumstanced as I now am with respect to the Place invested, Humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the Terms I had determined should not again be proffered. The fall of Fort Sullivan, the destruction (on the 6th Instant) of what remained of your Cavalry, the critical Period to which our Approaches against the Town have brought us, mark this as the Term of your Hopes of Succour (should you ever have framed any) and as an Hour beyond which resistance is Temerity.

By this last Summons, therefore, I throw to your Charge whatever vindictive Severity exasperated Soldiers may inflict on the unhappy People whom you devote by persevering in a fruitless Defence.

I shall expect your answer again until eight O'clock, when Hostilities will commence again, unless the Town be surrendered, &c, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General LINCOLN.

No. VIII.

Charlestown, May 8, 1780.

Sir: Your Letter to me of this Date is now under Consideration. There are so many different Interests to be consulted, that I have to propose that Hostilities do not again commence till Twelve.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON.

No. IX.

May 8, 1780.

Sir: I consent that Hostilities shall not again commence before the Hour of Twelve, as you desire.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, &c,

H. CLINTON.

Major General LINCOLN.

No. X.

Sir: As more Time has been expended in consulting the different Interests than I supposed there would be, I have to request that the Truce may be continued until four O'clock.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excelleney Sir HENRY CLINTON.

No. XI.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major Gen. Lincoln.

Art. I. That all Acts of Hostility and Work shall cease between the Besiegers and Besieged, until the Articles of Capitulation shall be agreed on—signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The Town and Fortifications shall be surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, such as they now stand.

Art. III. The Continental Troops and Sailors, with their Baggage, shall be conducted to a Place to be agreed on, where they will remain Prisoners of War until exchanged. While Prisoners, they shall be supplied with good and wholesome Provisions, in such Quantity as is served out to the Troops of His Britanic Majesty.

Art IV. The Militia now in Garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective Homes, and be secured in their Persons and Property.

Art. V. The Sick and Wounded shall be continued under the Care of their own Surgeons,and be supplied with Medicines, and such Necessaries as are allowed to the British Hospitals.

Art. VI. The Officers of the Army and Navy shall keep their Horses, Swords, Pistols and Baggage, which shall not be searched, and shall retain their Servants.

Art. VII. The Garrison, shall at an Hour appointed,march out with shouldered Arms, Drums beating, and Colours flying, to a Place to be agreed on, where they will pile their Arms.

Art. VIII. That the French Consul, his House, Papers,

and other movable Property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper Time granted to him for retiring to any Place that may hereafter be agreed upon between him and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

Art. IX. That the Citizens shall be protected in their Persons and Properties.

Art. X. That a twelve Month's Time be allowed to such as do not choose to continue under the British Government, to dispose of their Effects, real and personal, in the State, without any Molestation whatever, or to remove such Part thereof as they chuse, as well as themselves and Families; and that during that Time, they, or any of them, may have it at their Option to reside occasionally in Town or Country.

Art. XI. That the same Protection to their Persons and Properties and the same Time for the Removal of their Effects, be given to the Subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the Citizens in the preceding Articles.

Art. XII. That a vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's Dispatches, which are not to be opened.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Charlestown, May 8, 1780.

No. XII.

May 8, Half after Five.

Sir: As I wish to communicate with the Admiral upon the Subject of your last Letter, I have to desire that an Aide-de-Camp may be permitted to pass to the Fleet for that Purpose.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XIII.

May 8, 6 O'clock, P. M.

Sir: In Order to give the Articles of Capitulation which you have proposed a due Consideration, I propose that the Cessation of Hostilities shall continue till To-morrow Morning

at 8 O'clock, and that in the mean Time every Thing shall continue in its present Situation. If you accede to this, you will please to give me Immediate Information of it.

I am, Sir, &c,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General LINCOLN.

May 8, 1780.

No. XIV.

Sir: I accede to your Proposal, that Hostilities shall cease until To-morrow Morning, eight O'Clock, and that in the mean Time all Works shall continue in their present State.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON

No. XV.

May 8, eight O'clock, P. M:

Sir: Your Answer to my letter proposing the Continuation of the Truce until To-morrow Morning at eight O'clock, only accedes to the Cessation of Hostilities, and that in the mean Time all Works shall continue in their present State; but my Proposition was, that until that Time, every Thing should continue in its present Situation; and my meaning was that there should be an attempt to remove any of the Troops, or destroy any of the Ships, Stores, or other Effects whatever now in the Town or Harbour. If your Idea is the same, I must request you will express yourself more explicitly.

I am, Sir, &c,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XVI.

May 8, 1780.

Sir: In agreeing that the Truce should be continued until eight O'clock To-morrow Morning, and all Works remain as they were, I meant to accede to your Proposal, that every

Thing should continue in its present Situation, which I again assent to.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON.

No. XVII.

Articles of Capitulation, as proposed by Major General Lincoln and answered by their Excellencies Sir Henry Clinton K. B. and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

Art. I. All Acts of Hostility and Work shall cease until the Articles of Capitulation are fully agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The Town and Fortifications with the Shipping at the Wharves, Artillery, and all public Stores whatsoever, shall be surrendered in their present State to the Commanders of the investing Forces. Proper Officers shall atend from the respective Departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The Militia now in Garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective Homes, as Prisoners upon Parole; which Parole, so long as they desire, shall secure them from being molested in their Property by the British Troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art VI. Granted; except with Respect to their Horses, which shall not be allowed to go out of Town, but may be disposed of by a Person left.from each Corps for that Purpose

Art. VII. The whole Garrison, shall, at an Hour to be appointed, march out of the Town to the Ground between the Works of the Place and the Canal, where they shall deposit their Arms. The Drums are not to beat a British March, or Colours to be uncased.

Art. VIII. Agreed; with the Restriction, that he is to consider himself a Prisoner on Parole.

Art. IX. All Civil Officers, and the Citizens who have borne Arms during the Siege, must be Prisoners on Parole; and with respect to their Property in the City, shall have the

same Terms as are granted to the Militia; and all other Persons now in the Town, not described in this or other Article, are notwithstanding understood to be Prisoners on Parole.

Art. X. The Discussion of this Article of Course, cannot possibly be entered into at Present.

Art. XI. The Subjects of France and Spain shall have the same Terms as are granted to the French Consul:

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper Vessel, with a Flag, will be provided for that Purpose.

All Public Papers and Records must be carefully preserved, and faithfully delivered to such Persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) H. CLINTON. M'T ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charlestown,
May 9, 1780.

No. XVIII.

May 9, 1780

Sir: In reply to your Answers on the Articles of Capitulation I must remark, that in their present State they are inadmissible and have to propose that those now sent may be acceded to. If any further Explanation should be necessary, I have to propose also, that two or three Gentlemen be appointed to meet and confer on the Subject.

I have the Honour to be &c,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN

His Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON.

Alterations of Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major General Lincoln.

Art. II. The Town and Fortifications with the Shipping at the Wharves excepting those which are private Property, and all public Stores, shall be surrendered in their present State to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

Art. IV. The Militia now in Garrison shall be permitted

to return to their respective Homes with their Baggage unmolested, and not be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. VI. Such of the Officers as may be unwilling to dispose of their Horses may keep them.

Art. VII. This Article to stand as first proposed, the Drums not beating a British March.

Art. VIII. The French Consul never having borne Arms and acting in a civil capacity, is not to be considered a Prisoner of War.

Art. IX. The Citizens and all other Persons now in Town, who are Inhabitants of this State, shall be secured in their Persons and Properties, both in Town and Country, and not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. X. This Article to stand as first proposed. The Persons who may claim the Privileges therein expressed, giving their Parole that they will not act against the British Government, until they are exchanged.

Art. XI. This Article to stand as first proposed, with the same restrictions as are mentioned in Art. X.

In order to prevent Disputes, it is to be understood, that all Officers of the Continental Army who are Citizens of this State, be entitled to all the Benefits of Citizens, with regard to the Security of their Property.

All public Records now in Town, shall be delivered to such Persons as may be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Done at Charles-Town, May 9, 1780.

No. XIX.

May 9, 1780.

Sir: No other Motives but those of Forbearance and Compassion induced us to renew Offers and Terms you certainly had no Claim to.

The Alterations you propose are utterly inadmissible. Hostilities will in consequence commence afresh at eight O'clock

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General LINCOLN. M'T ARBUTHNOT.

No. XX.

Charles-Town, May 11, 1780.

Sir: The same Motives of Humanity which inclined you to propose Articles of Capitulation to this Garrison, induced me to offer those I had the Honour of sending you on the 8th Instant. They then appeared to me such as I might profer and you receive with Honour to both Parties. Your exception to them as they principally concerned the Militia and Citizens, I then conceived were such as could not be concurred with, but a recent Application from these People, wherein they express a Willingness to comply with them, and a Wish on my Part to lessen as much as may be the Distresses of War to Individuals, lead me now to offer you my Acceptance of them.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. XXI.

Camp before Charles-Town,
May 11, 1780.

Sir: When you rejected the favourable Terms which were dictated by an earnest Desire to prevent the Effusion of Blood, and interposed Articles that were wholly inadmissible, both the Admiral and myself were of Opinion that the Surrender of the Town at Discretion was the only Condition that could afterwards be attended to; but as the Motives that then induced them are still prevalent, I now inform you that the Terms then offered will still be granted.

A Copy of the Articles shall be sent for your Ratification, as soon as they can be prepared, and immediately after they are exchanged, a Detachment of Grenadiers will be sent to take Possession of the Horn Work opposite your Main Gate. Every Arrangement which may conduce to good Order in

occupying the Town, shall be settled before Noon To-morrow, and at that Time your Garrison shall march out.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General LINCOLN.

HEAD QUARTERS BEFORE CHARLESTOWN,
12th May, 1780.

SIR: We have to request you will propose some proper contiguous Buildings in the Town for the Residence of the Privates, Prisoners of War not to be on Parole. These will be of course such as may be in Discretion be asked. The Officers of the Army and Navy shall go the Barracks at Haddrell's Point, and Boats will be at the Wharves to carry them at three O'clock.

The Militia must depart as speedily as possible, and by a Report from you on the Numbers departing homewards on Parole, by the several Routes to the Country, Boats shall carry their Baggage to Stono Ferry or Dorchester, to Strawberry Ferry to Cainhoy. Themselves shall be escorted beyond our neighbouring Posts.

We beg from you a general Return of all Persons bearing Arms, and also of all Persons yet in Town in civil Capacities.

As soon as the Detachment of Grenadiers takes Possession of the Horn Work, our Deputies of Departments will meet yours, who will deliver to them all portable Effects, and when your Troops shall have quitted the Town, the Garrison destined to it shall march in.

Your Officers shall be allowed to go to the Extent of Six Miles from the Barracks, but to pass no River, Creek or Arm of the Sea.

We have the Honour to be, Sir, &c,

H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT.

Major General LINCOLN.

New Jersey Journal, June 21, 1780.

Charlestown, May 12, 1780.

Gentlemen: I have sent you the Articles of Capitulation signed by me. As it is necessary some Matters should be explained previous to their taking place, I have directed Col. Ternant, as Commissioner on my Part, to execute this Business, and agree upon the Place to which our Troops shall be conducted.

I am sorry unavoidable Delay has so long occasioned my Answer to be postponed.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON.
And Vice Admiral ARBUTHNOT.

(Camp before Charlestown)
May 12, 1780.

Sir: Major André is appointed to confer with Lieut. Col. Ternant on the Matters you desire to have explained, and to agree upon the Place to which your Troops shall be conducted.

We have the Honour to be, &c,

H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT[2].

Major General LINCOLN.)

There formerly existed a Tradition that Major André, then acting as Adjutant General to Sir Henry Clinton, visited Charleston during the Siege in the Character of a Spy. It was said that he appeared as a young Man, clad in Home-Spun, claiming to be a Virginian, belonging to the Troops then in the City. At another Time he was represented as a back Countryman, who had brought down Cattle for the Garrison to the opposite side of the River.

These Rumors gained credit upon the Capture and Execution of Major André as a Spy a few Months after, and they appear to bear the Marks of Truth.

Sargent's Life of André, 228.

2. New Jersey Journal, ii, No. lxxi, June 21, 1780.

To the Honorable [redacted] General Lincoln

The Humble petition of divers Inhabitants of Charlestown on behalf of themselves & others their fellow Citizens.

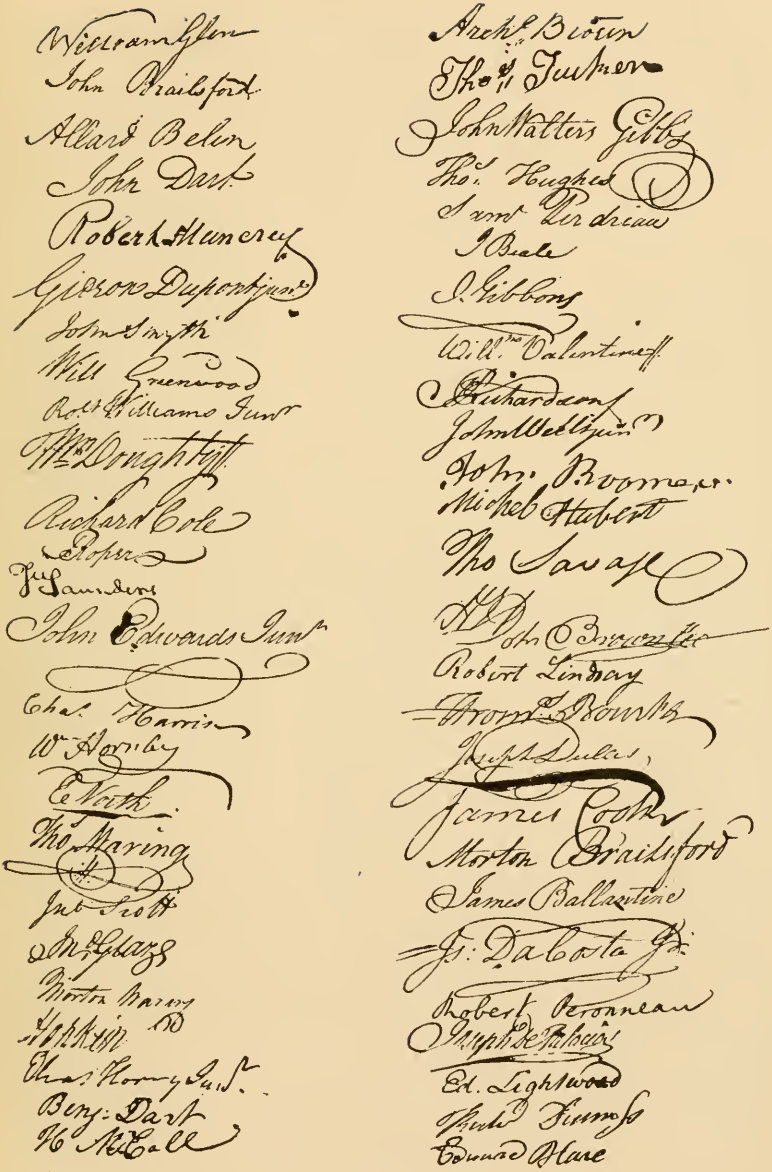
Sheweth

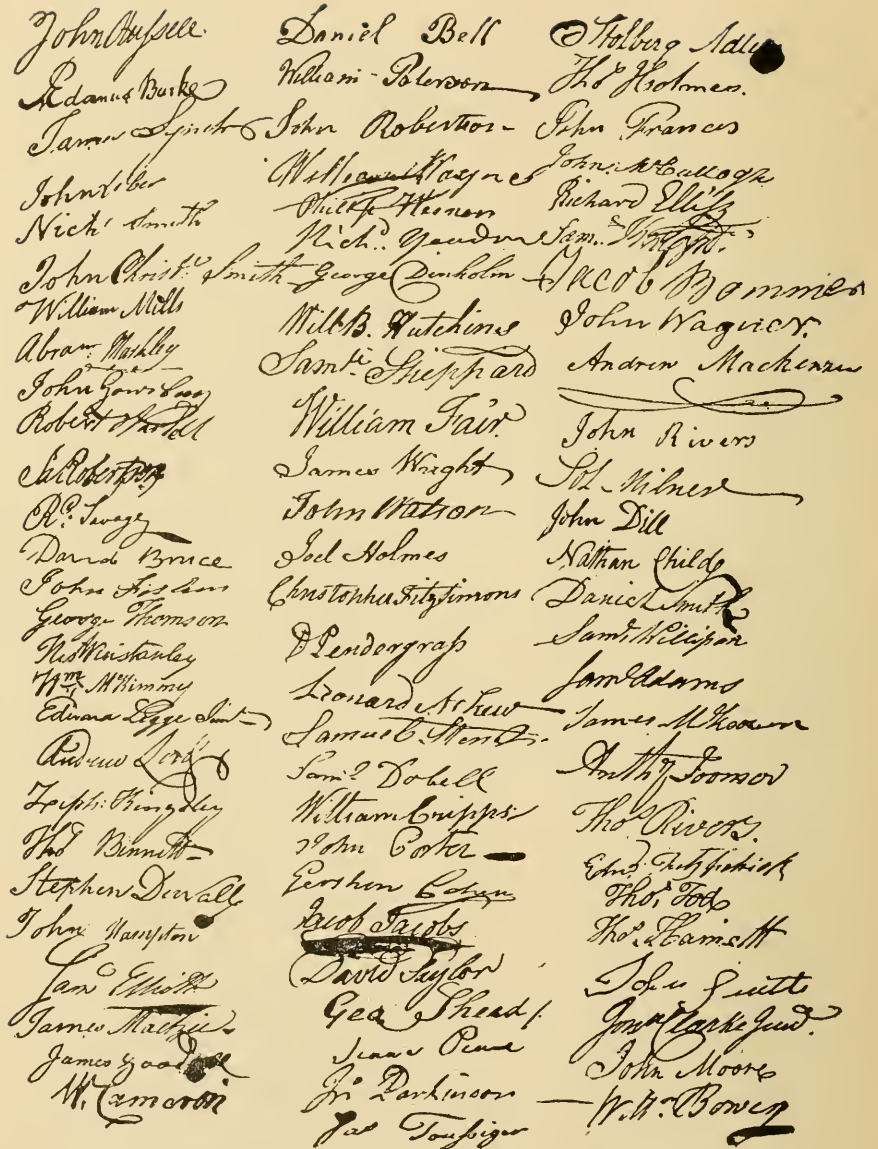
That your petitioners being informed the difficulties that arose in the Negociation yesterday, and the day preceding, related wholly to the Citizens, to whom the British Commanders offered their Estates, and to admit them to their parole as Prisoners of War; and your petitioners understanding this an indisputable proposition, that they can derive no advantage by a perseverance in resistance; with every thing that is dear to them at Stake, they think it their Indispensable duty, in this perilous situation of affairs, to request your Honor will send out a flag, in the name of the people, intimating their acquiescence in the terms propounded.

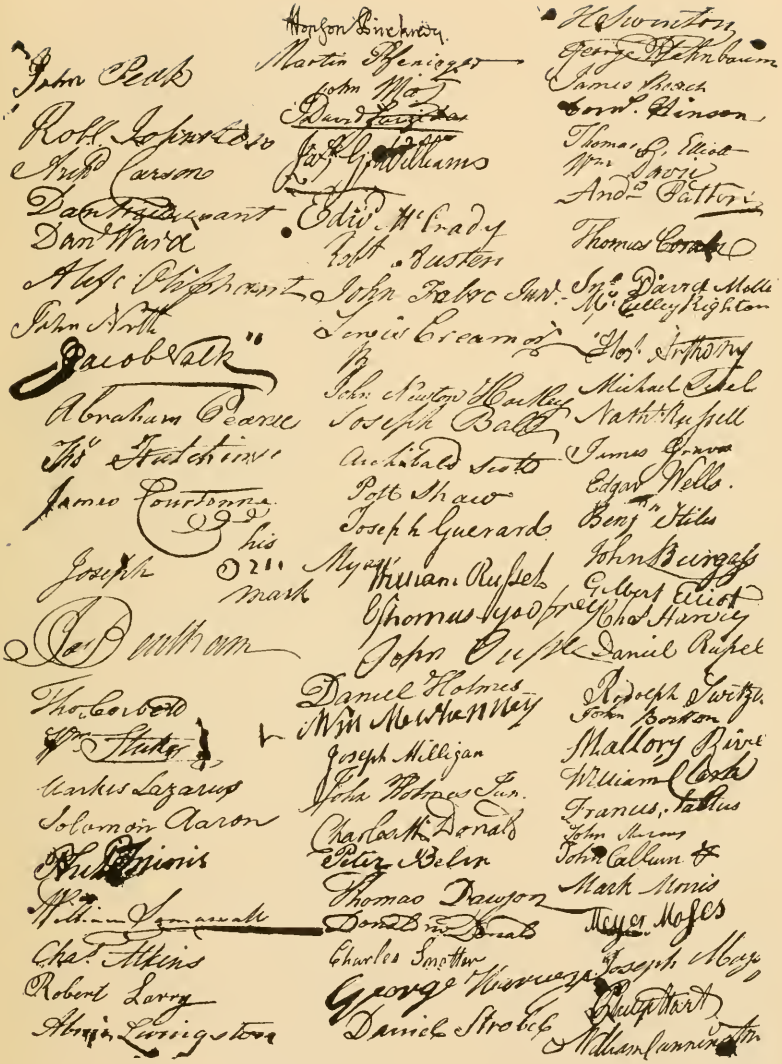
Charlestown 10th May 1780.

John Warring
Aaron Loocock
Jno. Davison
Wm Anderson
Flounden Webster
[redacted]
Edwards Blakes

Johnn Hopton
H. Pendleton
Benja Elliott
Daniel Blake
Gabriel Manigault
Robt. L. Williams







Wm. Legat
Isaac Chanler
Wm. Roseboom
Thomas Evans
James Snead
Rich.d Snead
John Rotzy Oswald
Abraham Moses

Jacob Henry
Jno. Stewart
John Pearson
Joseph Delaun—
Samuel Hazard
Abraham Seaver
Nath.l Cambridge
Mat.w Shepherd
Jeff. Cagen
Fr. Bradley
Tho. Elliott—
Sam.l Legg
James Duthuing
Samuel Miller
Andrew Stewart
John Howell
Cornelius Dubois
Wm.m Hawey
Stephen Lane
Jno.d Boyle
Jno. Marshall
Jacob Jolly
Zechariah Sterling

Ph.p B. Ferguson
Joseph & Solomons
Peter his mark Lochon
John his mark McKee
Anthony Taddeou
Daniel Alexander
Benj.a Wish
John Milligan
Chas. Roberts
Clem.t Conyers Jr.
Evan Evans
Wm. Scott Jr
Henry Samwayes—
Samuel Baldwin
T. Cambridge
Joseph. Yates
Ralph Mercer
Jno Burnett
Henry Walsh
Walter Roosevelt
George Monk
William Chapman
Timothy David Bree.
Joseph Phillips
Wm. Samwayes
Joseph Rightan
Andrew Fornea
Geo. Smith
Ben. Gerard
William Jason Jun
Ab.m Moultine
H. Crouch

John Chaplin Jr.
William Massey
Benj Garrick
James H. Thomson
Zadock Salarno
Peter Deluco
John Howell
Jon Monk
John Munroe
Isaac Eaton
Garrazi.

To the Honorable Major General Lincoln —

The Humble petition of the Country Militia now in Charlestown —

Sheweth —

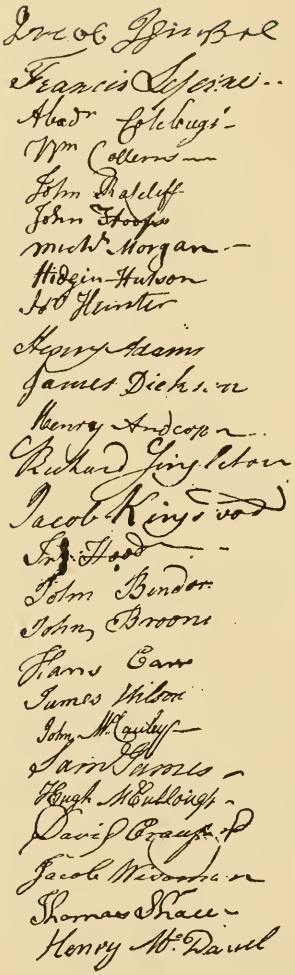
That your petitioners being informed the difficulties that arose in the Negotiation yesterday and the proceedings related wholly to the Citizens to whom the British Commanders offered their Estates & to admit them to their parole as Prisoners of War & your petitioners understanding it is an undisputable proposition that they can derive no advantage from a perseverance in resistance with every thing that is dear to them at stake they think it their indispensable duty in this perilous situation of affairs to request your Honor will send out a Flagg in the name of the People intimating their acquiescence in the terms proposed —

Matthew Livingston
Wm Jones —
Wm Whitaker
Tho Jones —
David Hopkins
Douglas Stuart

Zach Cantey
Francis Pringle
Thos Heyward
Fred Dell
Peace Goulding
John Purcell
Jacob Myers
John Dexter
John Morris
Isaac Miller
William Wilson
Jno Jenkins
Wm Tomlin

Ethelred Harrison
Ethel Heath
Gosewood Mize
John Turnipseed
Peter Cline
Noah Felpths
Robert Crawford
Wm Brunson
Philip Canley
William Wesbery
James Carter
Isaac Bagnal
Robt Martin
John Laverty
Jno Newman
John Cassells
Sal Gibson
David Garrette
William Burnet
John Richbourg
Samuel Chandler
Moses Ross
Tho Compston
Joshua Jones
John Hood
James Canty
Saml Wyly
Jno Hudson
Sam Mathis
Wm Brown
Patrick Hood

John Whitaker
Ed Robeson
Wm M Lone
Js Evans
Jn Stone
Gabriel Cuoks
Peter Malett
Josiah Gayle
Eaton Mahone
Abraham Gayle
John Cabrell
Moses Brunson
Isaac Brunson
Jeremiah Jinnings
George Harvey Junr
Rues Pies
Stephen Breinig
Elis Franklin
Daniel Goat right
Nath Baker
William M Donald
Edward Wood
Davd M Mahon
John Chennett
John Holman
Robert Dickson
Samuel Jones
John Reigns
Wm Bowman
James Conyers Jr
Frederick Bell
Jno Burrell
Jonas Griffin
Mala Stubbs



To the Honourable Major General Lincoln

The Humble Petition of Sussex County Militia on behalf of themselves and others Loyal Citizens

Sheweth

That your petitioners being informed of the disposition that appears in the negociation yesterday and the day preceding, relative solely to the Citizens, to whom the British commander offered their estates and to admit them to their parole, as prisoners of war, and your petitioners understanding it as an indisputable proposition that they can derive no advantage from a perseverance in resistance, with the only thing that is dear to them at stake, they think it their indispensable duty in this perilous situation of affairs, to request your Honor will send out a Flag in the name of the people intimating their Acquiescence in the terms proposed by Capt. & sub.

Field officers

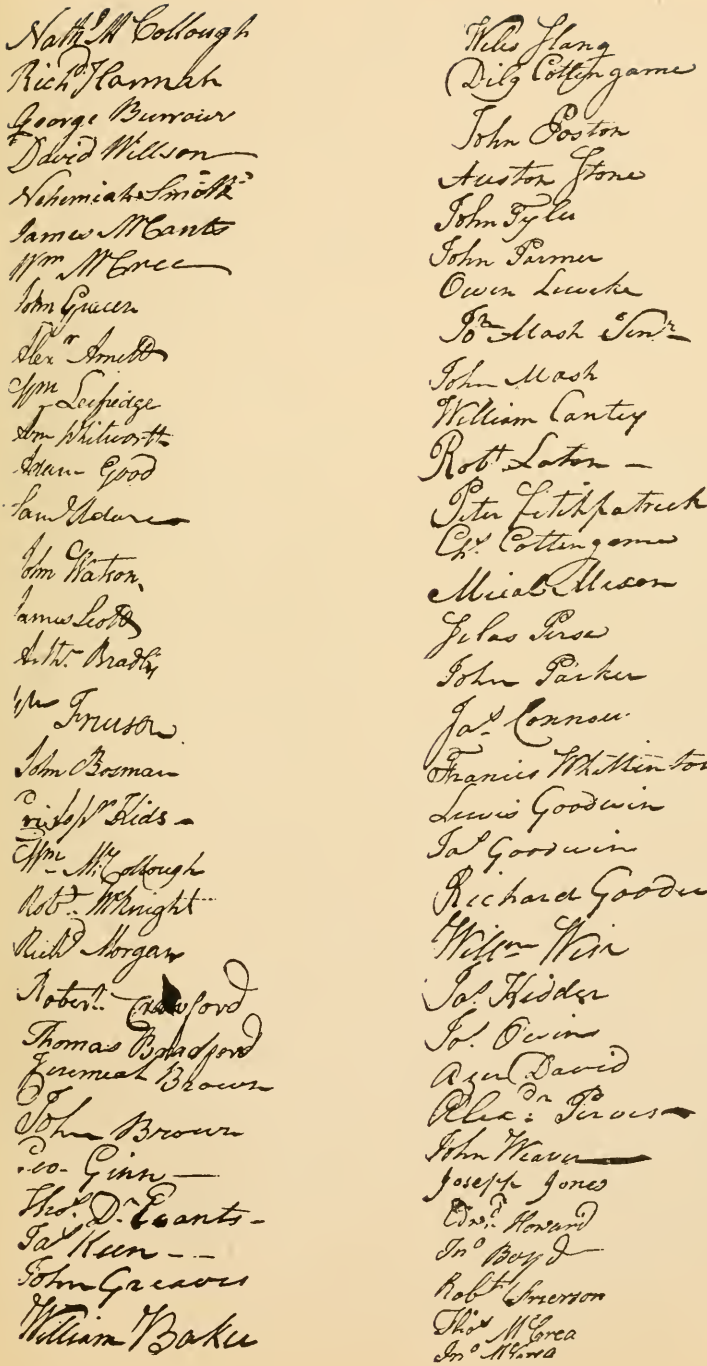
John James
Alex. Swinton
Ed. Bottle
[illegible]
Thos. Cochran
Tho. Herron
[illegible]
Robert Lyell

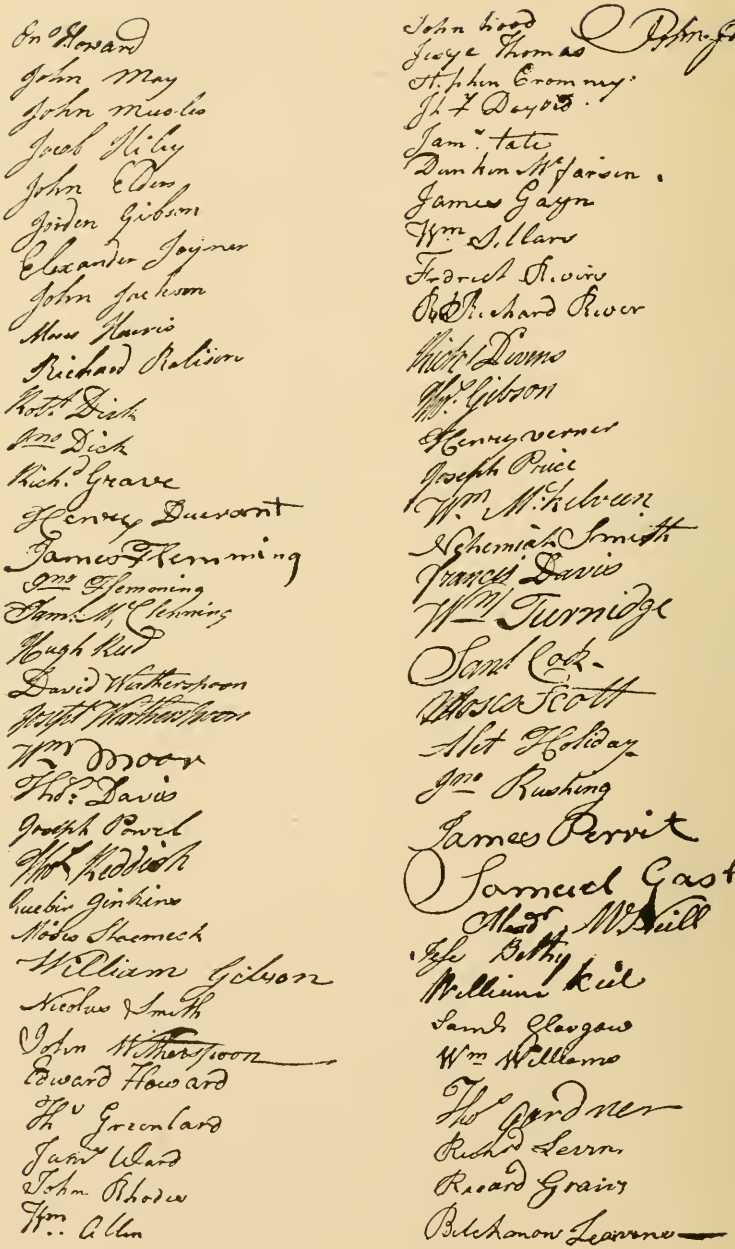
George King Capt.
David Crawford
Ephraim Hargrove
Saml. Evans
Edward [illegible]
Wm. Prestwood
John Andrews
Mr. Jenson Lt.
Robert Scott
Thos. Simon
James Hutchison
Joseph Coleman
[illegible]
[illegible]
Gabriel Brooks
Andrew Alexander
Philip Lyear
Joseph Shim
Henry Reynolds
Geo. Hazel

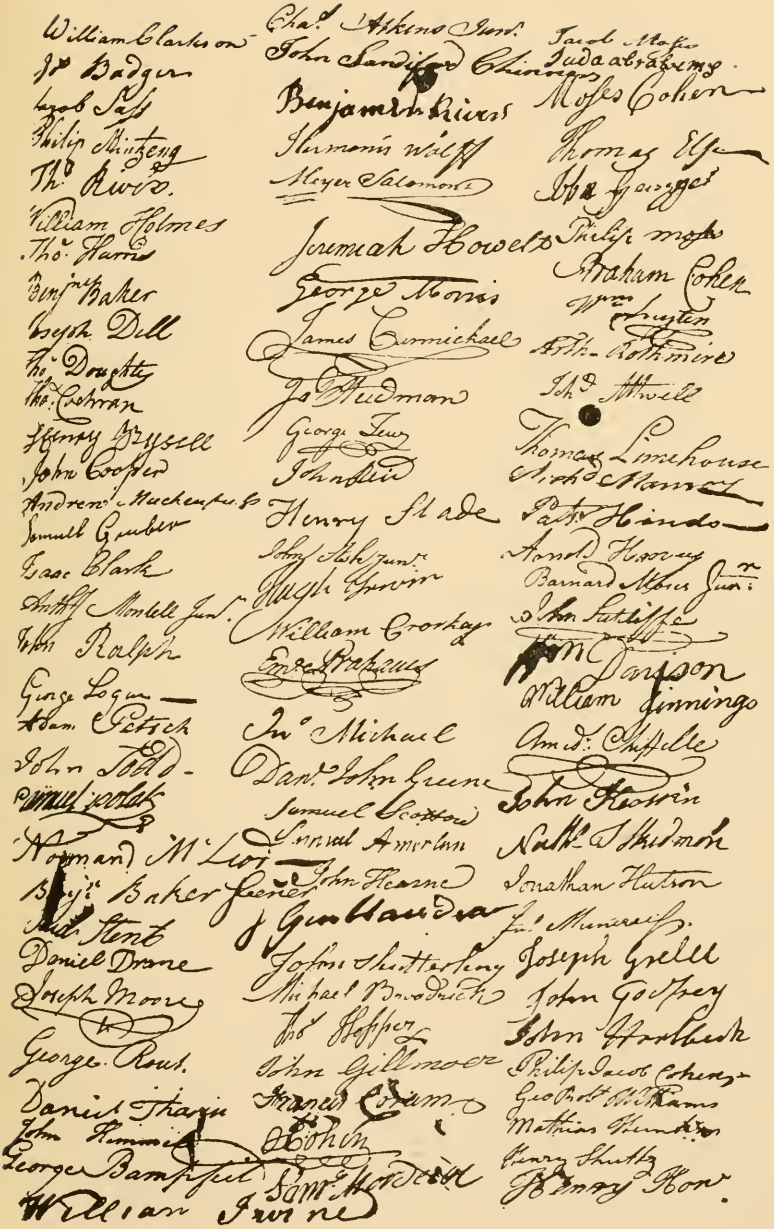
Joseph Gravenor
William Stackhouse
Roger Vickers
[illegible]
[illegible] Stewart
Daniel Jamesony
Wm. Mitchell
Jno. Jackson
Wm. Lewis
George Han[illegible]
Austin Stone
Ed. Windham
Jos. Cook
David Hunter
Jas. Coffs
Jno. Vinson
John Poston

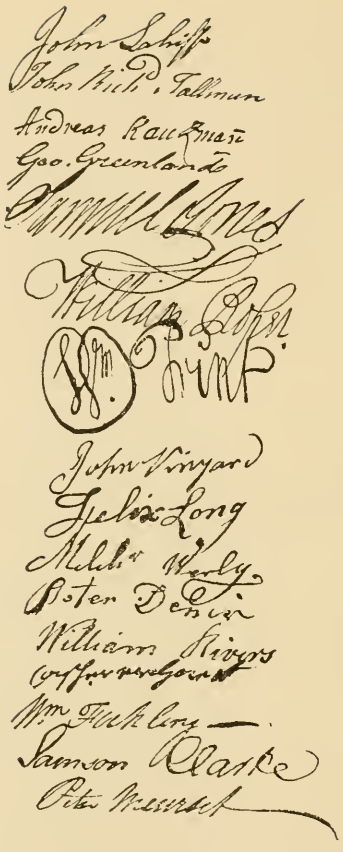
Henry Hatfield
Jo admonson
Jacob Vickers
[illegible]
Theoffilas Ward
Geo: Frierson
William Brown
Jo: Turner
Jno Robertson
Luke Polk
Jas Moore
Herod Reis
Wm Beloon
David Pitmon
Jas Ellison
Michael McMullen
Phil Fryer
Wm Sowery
Nath Mountgomery
George A Cowell
Hugh Waters
Jno Watson
William Flint
Abel Flint
Moses Clerk
Nath Taygott
Joshua James
Wm Way
William Montgomery
Wm Cowles
Thos Nunn

Jas Jones
Jos Brazeboy
John Stobb
Robt Anderson
Benj Woods
Jos Ogwen
Lud Whitfield
Adam Young
Peter Ogwen
Wm Jones
Jos Bunket
Thos Bunket
Lan. Bunket
Egan Bunket
Jotham Winchim
Moses Clark
Jos Melowen
Johnston Cranks
Benj Wallace
John Dehay
Wm James
Nath Mantle
Hugh Ervin
John Cooper
Anthony Forrest
John Turner
Rubin Turner
Moses Brown
Ebenezer Singelton
John James









From the numerous papers relating to South Carolina in the "Emmett Collection," now open to the public, without charge of any kind the impulse is to make further transcripts, but limited space prevents. Two papers only, however, are presented, rather to indicate how much more of interesting history yet remains to be explored.

The first in date is a diary of Col. C. C. Pinckney, who seems to have been sent by Gen. Lincoln on a special service in 1779. Whether he had in view the then contemplated attack on Savannah, or some other purpose, cannot be known, but no one can read this paper without being impressed with the intelligence, military knowledge, and perspicuity of the writer.

The second is a letter from Jos. Kershaw to Henry Laurens, which alludes to the latter's expected absence in Europe, and to his own children at school in England, &c.

PINCKNEY TO LINCOLN.

Tuesday, July 6, 1779. Set out exactly at four o'Clock in the Morning from the Camp at Stono with the 1st: & 6th: Regiments, the Georgia Troops & Two Pieces of Artillery four pounders. Arrived at Jacksonburgh before the heat of the day, & remained there till the afternoon. The Flat at Jacksonburgh is not sufficiently large to transport Artillery & Waggon with the Expedition which may be necessary across the River. It has besides a large Beam in the Middle of it which makes it particularly inconvenient for such purposes.—Encamped in the Evening at the Meeting House.

Wednesday, July 7. Marched at four o'Clock in the Morning and did not halt till we arrived at Godfreys Savannah; as the Fish pond Bridge is down & no Boat there crossed the head of Ashepoo about a Quarter of a Mile higher up than the Fish pond, & as the Season is remarkably dry carried the Artillery & Waggons thro' the Swamp exceedingly well; but as this can only be done in a dry season & as the part of the Swamp through which we went will be totally impassable in

a rainy Season, I think Fish Pond Bridge (as it is but a small one) should be immediately repaired. Encamped at Night at Gibsons near the Saltcatcher. Very strong Ground for this part of the Country but in a dry Season very indifferently supplied with water.

Thursday, July 8. Arrived at the Saltcatchers; As the Tide was still running up, & it was pretty near high Water, & there was but a very small Boat there it was impossible to cross till about Eleven o'Clock at which time the River was fordable; a large flat here seems absolutely necessary for the speedy removal of Troops from the Southward to the Metropolis, & thence to the Southward, as without it the River cannot be passed with baggage & Artillery but at low Water, & not then when a fresh is in the River. Arrived at the Ruins of Sheldon and encamped there.

Friday, July 9. Left the Detachment encamped at Sheldon and went down to Port Royal Ferry to see Coll. Horry & our Troops encamped there & near it, & to reconnoitre the Ground & the different Landings adjacent thereto. The Artillery was posted at a Redoubt which we were constructing at the Ferry—The Third Regiment at the Landing on the left of it, and Coll. Horry's Light Horse on Coosaw about five Miles distant from the Ferry. I found there were many places besides these where the Enemy could Land were they inclined to do so, & it appeared to me that the Troops were posted in a Cul de Sac dangerous & inconvenient. The bottom of this neck of Land is washed by Coosaw River which parts Port Royal Island from the Main, the Right by Whisper or Hoospun Creek & the left by Combahee River; out of this neck there is only one passage for Artillery & Waggons which is by Coll: Benjn: Garden's Plantation about four miles from the Ferry, so that if the Enemy were to land at one of the Landings on the Neck and in the night time unnoticed by us which they might well do; or were they to land at Pocataligo and march down to the Causeway near Coll. Gardens, & this with a force much superior to ours, they might reduce

us to the necessity of fighting them when they pleased & not when we might think it most eligible, & in Case of an unfavourable turn to the Contest effectually cut off the Retreat of our Baggage & Artillery Situations which no prudent officer will ever suffer himself to be reduced to.—It likewise did not appear to me probable that the Enemy would wish to take post at Port Royal Ferry, for from the landing place on this side the River to the one on the other it is full three Quarter of a Mile & it is not passable at low water, as at that time of tide above a half of the distance over which it is absolutely necessary to Ferry is entirely dry. Were the Enemy therefore to bring their whole force over they would find themselves much streightened in that situation & were they only to send part of it to that place & were attacked by us when the tide was going down they would run great risque of being entirely cut off, as they could receive no Succours from the Main. Major Butler's at Coosaw tho' an excellent look out appeared to me an improper place to trust the whole of our Cavalry, as it is an absolute Island connected with the Neck I have been speaking of but by a Causeway & a Bridge, which if the Enemy were to take possession of, our Horse must fall into their hands. I enquired after Boats & was informed that there were but two Flats one of them out of repair and a few very small Canoes at the Landings. Yesterday I was told the Enemy appeared on the Island near the Ferry to the amount of 200—I could plainly discern with a Glass where they kept their Guard & where some of their Sentries were—When I was at Coosaw I saw three small Vessells coming from St: Helena & steering for Port Royal Creek—In the Afternoon several large black Smokes appeared on the Island as if the Enemy were burning some Houses—

Saturday, July 10. Went to Coll. Garden's post at Belloiden to reconnoitre the old Ferry & that part of the Country & obtain from him any Intelligence which he might have lately received of the Strength and Situation of the Enemy on the Island & their movements. The Colonel answered me that he

would go himself that Evening to meet a Person from Port Royal that would give him every Intelligence in his power— He likewise gave me an Account of the different places about the Country where the Enemy could land: and I was more strongly of opinion from his account & from a view of the places which I reconnoitred this day of the impropriety of placing our whole force in the Neck—The Old Ferry appears to me to be much better adapted for going on & off the Island than the new one, but the Causeway wants repairing, at the present I think a piece of Artillery could scarcely be carried over it. The Two Batteries, erected by Coll: Senf, the Enemy endeavoured to destroy: towards the Land Side they are stockaded, this the Enemy have set fire to, & destroyed part of the stockade & part of the platforms, but have done no other damage to the Batteries, they have broke off the Trunnions & Cascables from the Cannon & forced them into the Muzzles. I directed this Evening the third Regiment, Horry's Light Horse, & the Artillery to remove to Sheldon, & ordered 1 Captain 2 Subalterns 3 Sergeants & 50 rank & file to take post at the Ferry, & an officer & right Light Horse at Coosaw. On my return to Camp I found Coll: Thackston & the North Carolina Brigade had joined me. I chose Sheldon for the situation of our Camp because it appeared to me to be best adapted to cover the Country from the depredations of the Enemy, it was equally distant from the Ferry & Pocataligo, & should the Enemy land in force at either We are near enough to give a speedy check to their progress: If it should be necessary for us to retreat, We can always secure our Baggage & Artillery as our rear is entirely open & We can retire either to Combahee or Saltcatcher as it may be most proper, & the nature & strength of the Ground is such that the Enemy cannot force us to an Engagement if We think proper to decline it: add to all this that it is the highest, dryest & most healthy situation in this part of the Country, has excellent Water & in sufficient Quantity for Men Horses & Cattle & plenty of fine pasturage. I gave a pass

to an Intelligent Negroe to go over to the Island to make discoveries for me.

Sunday, July 11. Coll. Garden informed me the Gentlemen he expected to meet could not leave the Island on account of a very strict Guard that was kept there but that he sent a sensible Servant to inform him that one half of the Troops were gone for Georgia that there remained on Port Royal Island two hundred Horsemen, two hundred Light Infantry & five hundred Highlanders, that Genl: Prevost was to go for Georgia n a few days & said he would return by Land to Beaufort, that two Gallies were to be sent round by Broad River the one to be stationed at Cochran's point, the other about a Mile up the River, opposite Nathaniel Barkwells & that all the Canoes & small Boats were ordered to be drawn up on the Island & burnt.

Monday, July 12. Sent Lieut: Ball & a party of Horse to Grame's Neck to see whether it was a proper place for a post. He reported in the Evening that at the end of the Neck there was a small Island on which you could not get but with much difficulty without a Boat: that the place was proper as a look out to discover whether the Enemy meant to come up Pocatalligo, Tullifinny or Coosawhatchee Rivers but that there was no water fit to be drank to be had there. Received Intelligence from the Negroe sent on Saturday to Port Royal Island that about three hundred of the Enemy were at the Ferry & about 1500 Highlanders, English & Hessians at Beaufort & the Common near it. I understand that that part of Port Royal Island where the Ferry is, is connected with the main Island but by a narrow Causeway, & that Beaufort is 7 or 8 miles from this Causeway. If we had but a sufficient number of Boats we might have an excellent opportunity of cutting off the Enemy's Post at the Ferry. I directed yesterday that all the Boats should be collected & brought to the Ferry Redoubt. This alarmed the Enemy so much that lights were passing to & fro at their post all night, & but few of them appear on the Island to day. In the Evening I sent down two Carpenters to repair

the Boats. I cannot obtain any inforuation where a sufficient Quantity of Boats are to be had—Capn: Doharty brought in a Prisoner to day from Hilton Head. He had enlisted in Brown's Corps & formerly belonged to my Regiment, He also brought in two of my men who were made Prisoners six months ago & now run away from the Enemy—Part of the Enemy's force & the Indians passed by the Post where he was it's their way to Savannah—I expect authentic Information from the Island to morrow Evening or next day—

Tuesday, July 13. The Captain at the Ferry informs me that one of the Sixth Regiment to whom he had given permission to catch some Crabs pushed off in the little Canoe & deserted to the Enemy. Went down to the Ferry the afternoon—One of the Enemy's Galleys now in the mouth of Port Royal Creek—My own Ideas of the Enemy's intentions are that they intend to evacuate the Island and their movements this way are only intended to amase us & cover our Retreat—I wish we had boats enough—I directed the officer at the Ferry to collect every Boat he possibly could & expedite the repairing of such as wanted it—In the Evening Genl: Moultrie arrived in Camp—He has taken measures for the having Flats at the places above mentioned & also at Ashepoo.

KERSHAW TO LAURENS.

Camden, 5th January, 1780.

Dear Sir: Your much Esteemed favour of the 18th ult reach'd my hands the 28th—I am very sorry the sickness of Master Drayton deprived me of the pleasure of seeing you at Camden on your Return from the North, and hear we are so soon to be deprived of you again, but hope Providence will guide you to your Intended port in Safety, that your Negotiations will be Crowned with Success, and that we may see you return in Safety to your Native shore.

I have long and anxiously been hoping for the Period to

arrive when I could with some degree of Propriety take a Tour to Europe, in Order to fix Two Boys I have there, in Some train of rubing thro Life, they have now been near two years at an Academy at Richmond in Surry under the tuition of a Mr. De Lafosse, the Oldest will be 16 the 12th next Month the other is 15 in Septemr. next. The oldest in his Last Letter to me dated Octr. 78—expresses his desire of being brought up in the Mercantile way I wish to get him into some good House in London Holland or France—perhaps it may fall in your way to give me some assistance or advice in this matter I have reason to hope they will make bright Youths. The rest of my Children I have with me, five in Number Two Boys & three Girls, the youngest about 10 Months Old, my wife says she will have no more, thank God they are all well.

I hope to be in Town about the 15th Instant and to have the Pleasure of seeing you before your Departure—The Letter you forwarded me was from a Mrs. Hannah Swain Drage, the Widdow of a very fine Old Gentleman who officiated as Preacher to this district and died hear something more than four Years ago, his Books & apparel was sent by me to the Old Lady. his Executor John Rodgers sold his Trifling Household furniture & an* which did not quite pay the demands against his Esta. here; there was due to him Six Months Salary or Fifty pounds Sterling, which I endeavord to get from the Publick, but from the Confusion of the times it could not be got in the usual way so the Account was layd before the Assembly, who thought proper to throw it out tho it was certainly due to him, I would recommend it to the Executor to renew the application, but as the Money is reduced it would scarcely be worth the old Ladys acceptance My Wife joins me in Our best Wishes for your Safety & Prosperity—

I am with great Esteem—

Dear Sir,

Your much Obliged Humb Servt.

JO KERSHAW.

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*So in original ms. Some word seems to have been intended here, but is lacking. V. H. P.

N. B.—You will remember you left with me a Book of Accounts—on your way to Philadelphia in June, 1777—

[Addressed:]

To The Honble HENRY LAURENS, Esqr.
Charles Town.

[Endorsed:]

JOSEPH KERSHAW-CAMDEN,
5th January, 1780.
rec'd and Answer'd 12th Janry.

The following lists are copied from the military roll from Gen'l Lincoln's papers, preserved in the Lenox Library Building of the New York Public Library, and forming part of the Emmet Collection.

The manuscript consists of ten leaves $8\frac{1}{2}$x$5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in size. There is no paging or numeration of leaves. On the first leaf (p. 1) the following endorsement appears, written in the same hand as the body of the entire manuscript:

"List of Officers late at Haddrel's Point, 4th: August, 1781."

(P. 2 is blank.) The second leaf begins the roster which covers about sixteen (16) pages—(the 16th is not quite filled), and these pages are followed by the last leaf which is entirely blank.

V. H. P.

ROLL OF THE CONTINENTAL OFFICERS, Prisoners of War in South Carolina, as they stand for Exchange, Regulated by a Board of Officers, and sent to Sir Henry Clinton and General Greene.

No.	B: Generals.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrences.
1	Wm. Moultrie	So. Cara	12 May, 1780	In Philadelphia.
2	Lach McIntosh	Georgia	do.	do.
3	Wm. Woodford	Virga	do.	Dead.
4	Chas. Scott	do.	do.	Paroled to Virginia.
5	— Duportail	Enginr	do.	Exchanged.
6	Jas. Hogun	No. Cara	do.	Dead.
	COLONELS.			
1	S. Elbert	Georga	Mar. 1779	Paroled out.
2	C. C. Pinkney	S. Cara	12 May, 1780	In Philadelphia
3	Wm. Russell	Virga	do.	Paroled to Va.
4	Nath. Gist	do.	do.	
5	Tho. Clark	N. Cara	do.	
6	— Delamoy	Engr	do.	In Philadelphia.
7	John Patten	No. Cara	do.	
8	John Nevile	Virga	do.	
9	Wm. Heath	do.	do.	
10	Bard. Beekman	S. Cara	do.	In Philadelphia.
	LT. COLONELS.			
1	Wm. Henderson	S. Cara	do.	Exchanged.
2	Rob. Nebane	N. Cara	do.	do.
3	Archd. Lytle	do.	do.	
4	Selby Harney	do.	do.	
5	Burgess Ball	Virgina	do.	Par. to the Con.
6	G. B. Wallace	do.	do.	
7	— Du Cambray	Engr	do.	In Philadelphia.
8	Sam. Hopkins	Virga	do.	
9	S. J. Cabell	do.	do.	
10	Jona. Clark	do.	do.	
11	J. F. Grimke	S. C. Arty	do.	
	MAJORS.			
1	Tho. Hogg	N. Cara	do.	Ex. Mar,. 1781.
2	R. C. Anderson	Virgina	do.	do.
3	J. F. S. De Brahm	Engr	do.	do.
4	J. Habersham	Geora	do.	Ex. 14 June, 1781
5	Davd. Stephenson	Virga	do.	do.
6	Wm. Croghan—	do.	do.	
7	John Nelson	N. Cara	do.	
8	Andw. Waggoner	Virga	do.	
9	Isaac Harleston	S. Cara	do.	
10	Wm. Lewis	Virga	do.	
11	Ephm. Mitchell	S. C. Art	do.	
12	Chas Pelham	Virga	do.	
13	Ph. Lowe	Georga	6 June, 1780	
14	Tho Pinkney	S. Cara	16 Augt,—	In Philadelphia.

No.	Captains.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrences.
1	Dan. Cuthbert..	Georga	March, 1779...	Ex. 14th June.
2	Baylor Hill.....	B. Caval.....	6 May. 1780 ...	Ex. March, 1781
3	Lavacher D.St. Marie.	S. Cara.....	8 May, 1780 ...	do.
4	G. John McKee.....	So. Cara	12 May, 1780...	Ex. March, 1781
5	Felix Warley	do.	do ...	do.
6	John C. Smith.....	do.	do. ...	do.
7	Wm. Moseley.....	Virga	do. ...	do. [my.
8	John D'Treville.....	S. C. Arty...	do. ...	Joined the Ene-
9	Tilghman Dixon..... ...	N. Cara.....	do. ...	Exchanged.
10	John Dandridge.....	V. Arty	do. ...	Ex. 14 June, 1781
11	John Gillison	Virga	do. ...	do.
12	Wm. Johnson.....	do.	do. ...	do.
13	Clough Shelton.....	do.	do. ...	do.
14	Geo. Melvin.....	Georga.....	do. ...	In Philadelphia.
15	John Stith	Virga	do. ...	Ex. 14 June, 1781
16	— Celeron.....	P. Legion...	do. ..	do.
17	Howel Tatum.....	N. Cara.....	do. ...	do.
18	Clemt Nash.	Georga.....	do. ...	Pa. to N. Caro.
19	Geo. Turner...	S. Cara	do. ...	In Philadelphia.
20	Benj. Coleman	N. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
21	Danl. Mazyck..... ..	S. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
22	Robt. Fenner.....	N. Cara	do. ...	.....
23	Alex. Parker	Virga.	do. ..	....
24	Jos. Warley	S. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
25	— Brosard	Georga.....	do. ...	.....
26	John Kinsberry	N. C. Art....	do. ...	.....
27	Sam. Booker.....	Virga	do. ...	....
28	Simon Theus.....	S. Cara.....	do- ...	.....
29	Hugh Godwin	do.	do. ...	.. ..
30	John Blackwell.....	Virga	do. ...	.....
31	Joseph Day...	Georgia	do. ...	....
32	Ben. Talliafero.....	Virgina	do. ...	....
33	Kedar Ballard.....	N. Cara	do. ...	.. ..
34	John Inglis.....	do.	do. ...	.....
35	Callohil Minuis..	Virga	do. ...	.....
36	John Gi addock.....	N. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
37	Geo. Warley	S. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
38	Tho. Shubrick.....	do.	do. ...	Exc 14 June, 1781
39	Tarlton Payne.....	Virga	do. ...	.....
40	— L. Enfant.....	Enginr	do. ...	.....
41	Jos. Elliott	S. Cara.....	do. ..	In Philadelphia.
42	— D'Sigond	P. Legion...	do. ...	.....
43	Rich. B. Baker.....	S. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
44	Adrian Provost.....	do.	do. ...	....
45	Will Hext.....	do.	do. ...	.....
46	Custis Kendale	Virga	do. ...	.....
47	John Sommers.....	N. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
48	Chas. Linning	S. Cara.....	do. ...	In Philadelphia.
49	Geo. Bradley	N. Cara.....	do. ...	.....
50	John Buchanan	S. Cara	do. ...	....
51	Jesse Baker.....	do.	do. ..	.....
52	Thos. Buckner.....	Virgina	do. ...	.....
53	Thos. Gadsden.....	S. Cara	do. ...	In Philadelphia.

No.	Captains.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
54	Rich. Mason	do.	do.	[vet.
55	Presley Neville	Virga	do.	Lt. Col. by Bre-
56	Field Farrar	S. Cara	do.	
57	Geo Liddell	do.	do.	
58	Peter Gray	do.	do.	
59	Jos. Monford	N. Cara	12 May, 1780	
60	Tho. Holt	Virga	do.	
61	Abram Hite	do.	do.	
62	Alex. Brackenridge	do.	do.	
63	Mayo Carrington	do.	do.	
64	Lawrence Butler	do.	do.	
65	Ph. Mallery	do	do.	
66	Robt. Beal	do.	do.	
67	John Wickly	S. C. Art	do.	
68	Richd. Pollard	S. Cara	do.	
69	Holman Minnis	Virga	do.	
70	James Wright	do.	do.	
71	Willm. White	do.	do.	
72	LeRoy Edwards	do.	do.	
73	James Curry	do.	do.	[coln Exc.
74	Wm. Jackson	S. Cara	do.	With Gen. Lin
75	Collin Cocke	Virga	do.	
76	Jacob Schriber	Engr	do.	In Philadelphia.
77	Geo. Handley	Georga	25 June, 1780	
78	Edwd. Cowan	do.	6 Octr. 1780	

CAPT. LIEUTENANTS.

1	Phil. Jones	N. C. Art	12 May, 1780	
2	Barnd. Elliott	S. C. Art	do.	In Philadelphia.
3	John F. Gorget	do.	do.	Killed Mch 1781.
4	James Wilson	do.	do.	
5	John S. Budd	do.	do.	
6	Chas. Stuart	N. C. Art	do.	
7	Nath. Terry	Virga	12 May, 1780	
8	Jo. Swearingham	do.	do.	
9	J. H. Fitzgerald	do.	do.	
10	Rob. Porterfield	do.	do.	
11	Willm. Tate	S. C. Art	do.	
12	Will. Fawn	N. Cara	do.	
13	Tho. Callander	do.	do.	

LIEUTENANTS.

1	Rich. Worsham	Virga	8th May, 1780.	Exc. March 1781
2	Nat Breedwell	S. Cara	do.	do.
3	Dan Doyley	do.	do.	Exch. 14 June.
4	Fras. Coward	Virga	12 May	Exc. March, 1781
5	— Castin	Enginr.	do.	Exc. Jany. 1781
6	Thos. Barber	Virga.	do.	Exc. March 1781
7	Tho. Evans	N. Cara	do.	do.
8	John Townes	Virga	do.	do.
9	Henry Moss	do.	do.	Exch. 14 June.
10	John DuCoin	Georga	do.	do.

No.	Lieutenants.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
11	B. Stubblefield	Virga	12 May	Exch. 14 June.
12	Fras. Minnis	do.	do.	do.
13	Will. Walton	N. Cara	do.	do.
14	John Jordan	Virga	do.	do.
15	John Davis	N. Cara	do.	do.
16	Peter Bacot	do.	do.	do.
17	Tho. Parker	Virga	do.	do.
18	Thos. Brown	do.	do.	do.
19	Jesse Read	N. Cara.	do.	do.
20	Thos. Fox	Virga	do.	Ex. 14June, 1781
21	Tim Y. Tealy	do.	12 May, 1780	do.
22	Dixon Marshall	N. Cara	do.	do.
23	Sam. Budd	do.	do.	do.
24	John McNees	do.	do.	do.
25	Anthy. Hart	do.	do.	do.
26	Beverly Roy	Virga.	do.	do.
27	Jos. Blackwell	do.	do.	do.
28	Saml. Hogg	do.	do.	do.
29	Jas. Campaign	N. Cara	do.	do.
30	Jas. Maben	Virga	do.	do.
31	John Clendennon	N. Cara	do.	do.
32	Jas. Hamilton	Virga	do.	do.
33	John B. Johnson	do.	do.	do.
34	Mark Vanduval	do.	do.	do.
35	Davd. Walker	do.	do.	do.
36	Aaron Smith	do.	do.	do.
37	Arthr. Cotgrave	N. Cara	do.	do.
38	Jas. Morton	Virga	do.	do.
39	R. Brackenridge	do.	do.	
40	Chas Roth	P. Legion	do.	
41	John Nelson	Virga	do.	Ex 14 June, 1781
42	Cha. Gerrard	N. Cara	do.	
43	John Godwin	S. Cara	do.	
44	Peter Fossyn	do.	do.	
45	Josiah Hobb	do.	do.	
46	Sam. Baskerville	Virga	do.	
47	Dan. Langford	S. Cara	do.	
48	Alex. Fraser	do.	do.	In Philadelphia.
49	Henry Moore	S. C. Arty	do.	
50	Ph. Platten	do.	do.	Dead.
51	John Frierson	S. Cara	do.	
52	David Miller	Virga	do.	
53	Geo. Winchester	do.	do.	
54	Richd. Stark	do.	do.	
55	Davd. Merriwether	do.	do.	
56	Thos. Liston	S. C. Arty	do.	
57	Wm. Stephens	Virga	do.	
58	David Allen	do.	do.	
59	John White	do.	do.	
60	Fras. Graves	N. Cara	do.	
61	John Vance	N. C. Arty	do.	
62	John Hamilton	S. Cara	do.	Ex. 14 June, 1781
63	Geo. Ogier	do.	do.	
64	Geo. Roans	do.	do.	

No.	Lieutenants.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
65	Benj. Mosley	Virga	12 May, 1780...	
66	Daniel Shaw	N. Cara	do.	
67	James Legaré	S. Cara	do.	
68	John Ward	do.	do.	
69	Thos. Pasture	N. Cara	do.	
70	Wm. Hazard	S. Cara	do.	
71	John Grayson	S. C. Arty	do.	
72	Charles Brown	S. Cara	do.	In Philadelphia.
73	James Tatum	N. Cara	do.	
74	William Ward	S. Cara	do.	
75	Edward Lloyd	S. C. Arty	do.	
76	Robt. Hayes	N. Cara	do.	
77	Thos Dunbar	S. Cara	do.	
78	John Hart	do.	do.	
79	Wm. Hargraves	N. Cara	do.	
80	Fredk. Shick	Georga	25 June, 1781...	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

1	Tho. Russell	So. Cara	Oct. 1779.	Ex. 14 June 1781.
2	Nicho. Taliafaro	Virga	12 May 1780...	do.
3	John Roney	do.	do.	do.
4	Lipscomb Norville	do.	do.	do. [my.
5	Wm. D. O'Kelly	do.	do.	Joined the ene-
6	Merry McGuire	S. Cara	do.	Ex. 14 June 1781
7	George Petrie	do.	do.	do.
8	James Kennedy	do.	do.	do.
9	Steph Mazyck	do.	do.	In Philadelphia.
10	Will. Lowe	S. C. Arty	do.	Joined the ene.
11	Thos. Ousby	do.	do.	[my.
12	John Fresch	H. Horse	do.	Joined the ene-
13	— Jordan	Georga	do.	[as a des.
14	John Knapp	S. Cara	do.	Im. by the En.

ENSIGNS.

1	Wm. Eskridge	Virga	12 May 1780...	Ex. March 1781.
2	Tho. Finney	N. Cara	do.	do.
3	Jos Conway	Virga	do.	Ex. 14 June 1781
4	James Holt	do.	do.	do.
5	Luke Cannon	do.	do.	do.
6	John Steele	do.	do.	do.
7	John Robertson	do.	do.	do.
8	Chas. Jones	do.	do.	do.
9	Wm. S. Smith	do.	do.	do.
10	Steph. Slade	N. Cara	do.	do.
11	G. Elholm (Cornet)	P. Legion	do.	do.
12	Jacob Brown	Virga	do.	do.
13	John Ford	N. Cara	do.	do.
14	Saml. Ash	do.	do.	do.
15	Thos. Wallace	Virga	do.	do.
16	Robt. Rankin	do.	do.	do.

No.	Ensigns.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
17	Peyton Powell	do.	do.	
18	Javan Miller	do.	do.	
19	Robt. Hayes	do.	do.	
20	Jas. DeLaplane	do.	do.	
21	Geo. Blackmore	do.	do.	
22	Rob. Craddock	do.	do.	
23	Rich. Fenner	N. Cara	do.	
24	Tho. Gibson	do.	do.	
25	Anthy. Croucher	do.	do.	
26	John Heth	Virga	do.	
27	Edmd. Clarke	do.	do.	
	*S. Beekman	Vol. S. C.	8 May, 1780	

SURGEONS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

1	Peter Fayssoux	S. Cara	12 May, 1780	Ex. March 1781.
2	Wm. Heath	do.	do.	
3	Tucker Harris	do.	do.	
4	Jams. Houston	do.	do.	Exchanged
5	Tho. T. Tucker	do.	do.	
6	— West	do.	do.	
7	Rd. Mercer	(Purveyor)	do.	In Philadelphia.
8	Bellamy Crawford	Paymaster		
9	Danl. Smith	do.		

REGL. SURGEONS.

1	Wm. McClure	N. Cara	12 May, 1780	Ex. March 1781.
2	Jona Loomus	do.	do.	do.
3	Corns. Baldwin	Virga	do.	do.
4	Henry C. Flagg	S. Cara	do.	Exchd. in Phil.
5	— Taxier	P. Legion	14 April, 1780	Exchanged.
6	Jas. Martin	S. Cara	12 May, 1780	do.
7	Jos. Davis	Virga	do.	do.
8	Basil Middleton	do.	do.	do.
9	John Trezevant	do.	do.	do.
10	Jas. W. Greene	N. Cara	do.	do.
11	Fredk. Sumn	S. C. Arty	do.	
12	Jos. Blythe	N. Cara	do.	[emy.
13	John Waudin	Georga	do.	Gone to the en-
14	— Brevard			Exchanged.

SURGEON MATES.

1	Silvester Springer	S. Cara	12 May, 1780	
2	Jos. Savave	Virga	do.	
3	John Lachman	S. C. Arty	do.	
4	John Brownley	Virga	do.	
5	Oliver Hart	S. Cara	do.	

*Beekman's name is not numbered like the rest.—V. H. P.

No.	Hospital Mates.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
1	Andw. Smith			
2	Wm. S. Stevens			
3	Ephraim Brown			
4	John E. Poyas			
5	James Hunter			
6	John Ramsay			Exchanged.
7	John Carne	Apothecary		
8	Evan Lewis	Mate		
	John McLean	Steward		
	John Hyslon	Mate		

STAFF.

1	Wm. Moultrie, ADC	S. Cara		
1	A. Dillient, B. M.	do.	12 May, 1780.	

DEPY. MUSTER MASTER.

1	Wm. Matthews	Georga.	29 Dec. 1778.	

PAY-MASTER.

1	Henry Gray	S. Cara	12 May, 1780.	Joined the en.

DEPT. COMMISSARY, MILITARY STORES.

1	Thornton Taylor	Virga	12 May, 1780.	

BRIGADE CONDR. MILITARY STORES.

1	Pat. Campbell	N. Cara	12 May, 1780.	

*ASST. BRIGADE COMMISSARY OF ISSUES.

1	Davd. Jackson	Virga	12May, 1780.	Exc. 14 June.

ASST. BRIGADE COMMISSARY OF ISSUES.

	— French	Virga.	12 May.	

CONDUCTOR OF ARTIFICERS.

1	Henry Parish	Virga	12 May.	

WAGGON MASTER.

1	— Allen	N. Cara	12 May	

D. Q. M. GENERAL.

1	Richd. Wylly	Geoga	25 June, 1780.	

*Word Asst. erased in original manuscript.—N. H. P.

No.	Comy. Purchaser.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
1	Tho. Rutledge.....	S. Cara.....	12May, 1780...	Exchanged.

COMY. ISSUES

1	Will. Wigg	S. Cara.....	12 May, 1780.	.....

FORAGE MASTER.

1	John Cogdell.....	S. Cara.....	.....	Exchanged.

D. MUSTER MASTER.

1	Wm. Massey.....	S. Cara.....	12 May, 1780...	.....

ASST. MUST. MASTER.

1	Fras. Bremer.....	S. Cara.....	12 May, 1780...	In Philadelphia.

CHAPN. TO GEN. HOSPITAL.

1	Revd. M. Smith.....	S. Cara.....	12 May, 1780..	In Philadelphia.

CONTL. AGENT.

1	John Wereat.....	Georga.....	20 June, 1780..	Exchang. Phila.

OFFICERS TAKEN AT CAMDEN, 16 AND 18 AUG. 1780.

COLONELS.

1	— Woolford	Mary d.	.....	.....
2	— Vaughan	Delar	.....	.....

MAJOR.

1	— Patten.....	....	.....	.....

CAPTAINS

1	— Lynch.....	Mard	....	.....
2	— Hamilton.....	do.	.....	.....
3	— Gasway	do.	....	.....
4	— Brice.....	do.	.....	.....
5	— Meredith	Virg. Arty...	.....	.....
6	— DeBert	Armds. Leg.	.....	.....
7	— LeBrun.	do.	.....	.....

No.	Lieutenants.	Line.	When Taken.	Occurrence.
1	—Reid	Mard.		
2	—Harris	do.		
3	—Norris	do.		
4	—Hinson	do.		
5	—Duff	Del		
6	Cap. Lt. Walters	Virg.. Arty.		
7	—Wallace	do.		
8	—Moseley..	do.		

*CAPT.. LIEUTENT.

ENSIGNS.

1	—Gasway	Maryd		
2	—Burgess	do.		
3	—McWilliams	Del.		
	Volunteer Rutledge	Maryld		

EXCHANGED.

1 Brigadier Genl.
2 Lieut. Colonels.
5 Majors.
16 Captains.
40 Lieutenants.
7 Second Lieutenants.
16 Ensigns.
2 Hospital Surgeons.
11 Regimental Surgeons.
1 Surgeons Mate.
2 Commissaries.
1 Forage Master.

*Words Capt. Lieutent erased in original Manuscript.—V. H. P.

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